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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 228 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy Del Aterik	7346
25th "	Narkunda	16118
27th "	Mandalay	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Moreas	10890
16th "	Khiva*	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8988
30th "	Naldera	15825
8th Nov.	Syria	6660

*Daily booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer.	
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
18th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Sept.	Bamora	Karachi & P Gulf 10 a.m.
3rd "	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th "	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder.
30th "	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be learnt with,

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.
Tatan Maru	Y. Kawashima	3138	7th Oct.	18th Oct.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Suzan Maru	J. Shinozaki	24th Sept.	30th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	24th Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	5th Oct.	16th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Shirts (neglige Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "
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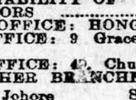
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Mayam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Orara, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
22-23, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£320,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,492

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at ½ per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
R. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 42, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiotlo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 12,00,0",000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,78,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,19,631/4
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000/

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Fukuta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yuno
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS accepted. Rates on application.
Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Bills for Collection accepted.
Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Further particulars from
KHOSLA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Post Box 22.
'Phone 5305.
INDIAN CAPITAL.
INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi	Galle	Rangoon
		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft; payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. E. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,497

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajiboy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuean das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed ½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audi according to Indian Companies Act
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
RAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE
6-1, Clive St., Calcutta
MARTIN Co.,
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
G. N. B. Vaz,
Branch Secretary
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 32, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. B. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	.. ..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	.. ..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

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The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

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Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready settlement, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD,
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed... Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
128, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Faculbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarcopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Bandjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HO

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
as which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY
Competent Chefs, High Class Cab and Billiard
Charney Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Gul Dunbar. P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An L. C. E. or B. E. on Rs. 150 as CHIEF OFFICER in a Municipality. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi. 5029

WANTED—Men, capable to translate old Portugese and Latin books into English. Work can be done at home. Apply stating terms, Box No. 1137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5011

WANTED—CLERKS, well-up in English and knowing Gujrathi or Marathi. Apply personally VITHALSA BALUSA, Ganesh Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 5023

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE Second Language Persian, as a whole time guardian. Free boarding and lodging Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4979

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and thos who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED—A fresh GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE knowing Gujarati as a JUNIOR CLERK in local a European mercantile firm. Apply Box No. 1131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5009

WANTED.—An experienced HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT for a Life Insurance Office. He must have thorough previous experience in Life insurance accounts. Apply giving full particulars and salary required to. Box No. 1129, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4991

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN experienced M. B. B. S. wants to work as a partner in a dispensary or service at Bombay. Please write Box No. 1130, Ad t. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4998

WANTED.

WANTED—One HYDROECSTRACTOR MACHINE and a STEAM CHEST. Apply R. K. SHETH, Lakha Patel's Street, Ahmedabad. 4900

WANTED in Deolali or Nasik, furnished BUNGALOW for October and November. Apply Box No. 1138 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5017

WHITE HIMALAYAN HONEY—Absolutely pure and white, 4 and 2 pound tins at Rs. 4/9 and 2/4. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 pound baskets, Rs. 4 and 2/4, fere delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba. 5031

WANTED—A STORE PURCHASER for Spinning and Weaving Mill. Apply Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4972

ONE Compound jet condensing TANDEM ROPE DRIVING ENGINE, 350 I. H. P. 125 lbs. steam pressure Good Condition. Apply personally to SHETH NAGINLAL MAGANLAL, Viramgam. 4896

WANTED—PURCHASERS for an immediate delivery 15,000 spindles in good working order sizes 1½" and 1 5/8" at present producing 5¼ ounces No. 20 yarn per day; selling as they are being replaced by new ones. What firm offer either for the whole lot or in small convenient lots. Apply Box No. 1134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5003

WANTED to represent Indian and Foreign Companies by an up-country traveller, who has travelled already throughout Punjab, Rajputanta, U. P. Behar Bengal and C. P. in connection with Insurance business, Working as Insurance Secretary and Bank Manager since 13 years. Excellent Reference Correspondence invited to Box No. 1108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE in Kalyan, valuable PLOT of LAND, most suitable for building purposes. Price Rs. 5,000. Apply to Box No. 1096, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4861

AUCTION SALE of Charon Motor Car at Mr. Pushpussan Tribhuvandas Gore Gandi, 87, Khetvadi Back Road, 2nd floor on SUNDAY, the 25th inst. between 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.) 5028

FOR SALE—A RUNNING SHOP of electric goods and fittings belonging to J. C. & Co., at Kalbadevi with Goodwill. Apply to TAHILRAM GIRDHARIDAS, 281, Nagdevi Street. 5015

FOR SALE—A TREADLE, size 10 x 15 inches, also EMBOSSING MACHINE, full size are available. For prices apply TERRITORIAL AGENCY. 18-20, Kalbadevi. 5012

FOR SALE—Few NEW OVERLAND Mode "4" and FORD TOURING CARS for immediate delivery with Petrol facilities at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 4851

HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC AND RED LEAD PAINT, PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, PRIMUS STOVES, etc., just arrived. For particulars and prices please apply to KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4939

FOR SALE—One tandem compound condensing high-pressure 14"; low pressure, 24' stroke 24". Rope ENGINE of six gaps of 2" wheel 10ft. diamature with second motion at Khamgaon. (2) LOOSE, 13 ginns parts lying at Akola. As for inquire with following ad DAUDAS RATHI 4891

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A very few godowns and rooms for office in the Great Western Building in Apollo Street only. Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co. Rooms Nos. 1-2-3, on second floor. 4676

BILLIARD TABLE with accessories to let on hire for eight months. Also wanted to buy a tent-double-poled in good state. Apply Box No. 1136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5010

TO BE LET—BLOCKS and ROOMS for high class Hindus. Building is almost ready, blocks, rooms and godowns will be on rent at reasonable rates. Place: Odhavram Building, opposite Tardeo Alliance Mills For rent apply within from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. 4936

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—FLATE or QUARTERS in the vicinity, or within reasonable distance, of the Byculla Engine Shed, suitable for the Europeans and with at least two bed-rooms, sitting and dining rooms, bath room and kitchen. Occupation required shortly and on long lease. Apply giving full particulars of quarters, rent, etc., to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Parel. 5030

LOST OR STOLEN.

SHARE CERTIFICATE in the respect of one share No. 250 standing in the name of Hirabai, widow of Hirji Ladha in the new Pachora Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has been reported to be MISSING or STOLEN. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the Company at their Registered Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within eight days after this date. After which no claim will be considered and duplicate share certificate will be issued. 5022

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for filling in a portion of the low-lying ground at the Haines Road Hindu Cemetery will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on Monday, the 4th day of October 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 21st September, 1920 5033

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH INDIAN COL, MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION has arranged with a view to expedite the easy delivery of ordinary and Registered letters arriving per S. S. "Kara Gola" to deliver such letters meant for outfort at the Association's Office at No. 204 Khoja Moholla and those meant for Fort at Messrs. Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee, No. 2, Custom House Road, 2nd floor.

Registered letters will also be delivered at the above two places on identification of the addressee.

Parties concerned should send in their men between 4 to 8 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant and between hours of 10 and 5 on Friday and Saturday the 24th and 25th instant. 5038

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS it has again come to the knowledge of the above Company that certain persons are representing that they can obtain telephone connections for intending Subscribers, and on the strength of these representations are soliciting money In return, the Public are hereby warned that such representations are entirely unauthorized and fraudulent and that the above Company has no authorized canvassers.

The above Company therefore will not accept liability for any loss which may be incurred in connection with any such transaction.

All communications should be addressed to the Company's Offices.

W. A. C. BROMHAM,
Ag. Manager & Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1920. 5016

THE NATIONAL SPINNING WEAVING & HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, the Statutory Meeting of the National Spinning Weaving and Hosiery Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered office of the company 2nd floor, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from the 24th day of September, 1920, to 30th day of September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay.
20th Sept., 1920. 4997

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE.

TO MILL OWNERS, MANAGERS, MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

THE BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION, LTD., of Manchester, Huddersfield and Ellersmere Port, have pleasure in announcing the ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH in India with Head-Quarters at Grahams Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, and Depots at the principal centres of India.

The Management will be under experienced British hands and will comprise a technical expert for advice on all matters.

All inquiries will receive prompt and considerate attention.

Telegraphic address:—"BRITCORIND."
Post Box No. 499. 4904

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY 6½ DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 6 per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6½ per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent margin.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 17th September, 1920. 5013

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the abovenamed Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 13th day of October, 1920, being the day for that purpose fixed by the undersigned, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to me, the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company at the office of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing, are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1920.

N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, in Voluntary Liquidation.

5018

EXAMINERSHIPS AT THE SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINANION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a meeting to be held shortly the Joint Examination Board will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the School-Leaving Certificate Examination to be held in March, 1921, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Secretary not later than MONDAY, the 25th October, 1920.

2. Forms of application and particulars regarding the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the Secretary at the University Buildings.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Secretary, Joint Examination Board.

Office of the Joint Exam. Board,
The University,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1920. 5020

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE NRISINHA PRASAD HARI PRASAD BUCH METAPHYSICS PRIZE.

1. The Nrisinha Prasad Hari Prasad Buch Metaphysics Prize of the value of Rs. 200 will be awarded to an Indian who writes the best thesis in English or Hindi on "The conception of self (Atman) in Nyaya, Sankhya and Vedanta.

2. The essay must be sent in by post to the Registrar, Benares Hindu University, on or before the 1st October, 1921, in a sealed and registered cover; each essay is to have some motto prefixed and to be accompanied by a paper sealed up with the same motto outside, which paper is to enclose another folded up having the candidate's name and full address, together with a declaration that it is bonafide the writer's own composition, and also an affidavit countersigned by a local Judicial Officer or by the Principal of any college with which the competitors has been connected in the past to the effect that the competitor is a strict teetotaler and vegetarian. No part of an essay should contain the name of a candidate.

3. The Prize shall not be awarded unless the judges pronounce an essay worthy of it.

SHYAM SUNDAR SHARMA, M.A.,
Registrar-in-Charge.

Benares,
The 18th September, 1920. 5021

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "TENSHIN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha. 5019

PUBLIC NOTICES,

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS for the erection of mandaps and the supply of their necessary furniture for the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly which will take place on the 16th November, 1920, and subsequent days will be received by the undersigned at this office at the Old Customs House on or before the 30th instant.

The necessary instructions will be given on a personal call at this office.

The successful tenderer will have to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 for proper performance of the work.

E. T. LAMBERT,
Electoral Assistant to the Collector of Bombay. 5021

B. B. AND C. I RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that Local trains between Colaba and Virar will run to SUNDAY TIMINGS on THURSDAY 23rd, and FRIDAY 24th September, 1920.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st September, 1920. 5008

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership business of supplying electric materials etc. carried on by us under the name of Messrs. R. Mahomedalli and Co. at Nagdevi Street, Bombay, has been dissolved as from the 14th day of September, 1920, I the undersigned Mahomedalli Ebrahimji will hereafter carry on business in the said shop on my own account in the name of Mahomedalli Ebrahimji.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1920.

MAHOMEDALLI EBRAHIMJI,
RAJABALLI NAZARALLI.

5034

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that PARBHU DAYAL MOTILAL, of Hathras, is no longer in my client's service; and if anybody deals with him in my clients name he will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1920.

N. C. DALAL,
Attorney for Messrs. Prut. huraj Bhugvandas. 5042

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HOOSEIN KARIMBHAI SAHIWALLA has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or to any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, (if any), wil be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Parsee Agiary Street, Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 121 square yards or thereaboute and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 289, 341 and 2541 New No. 7585, Old Survey Nos. 1254 and 1227 and New Survey No. 4499 and in the books of the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6951 and 6952 and Street Nos. 16-18 and 1 Parsee Agiary Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Agiary Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Sumsudin Tajbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Essaji Vulliji Jalal, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Dadabhoy Daibhoy Baria and now of Mahomedally Abdulally Raikotwalla and another, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1920.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 5032

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HERBERT RUFUS GREAVES and Mr. NEVILLA GREAVES HUNT have contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title, or interest into or upon the said property or any part ther of by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, possession, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered as waived and regarded null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of forest tenure together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the west side Delisle Road in Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 50,991 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 710, 737, 727, 729, 732 and 740 660, 676, 731, 678, 687 and 718. Collector's New Nos. 11982, 12641 and New Survey Nos. 2714 and 2/2713 and Cadastral Survey No. 63 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North partly by the premises of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd. and partly by the premises of Mr. H. R. Greaves, on or towards the South by the property of Hiptulla Mooruddin on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road and on or towards the West by the property of Bombay Municipality.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 5035

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MUNCHERSHAW DOSSABHOY GHASWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,873 square yards or thereabouts bearing non-agricultural No. 188 and entered in the record of Rights under No. 2983, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under House No. 8 situate, lying and being on the East side of Bandra Hill Road, in Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and bounded, on or towards the East by the vacant land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Bandra Hill Road, on or towards the North by the property of Shaikh Jasim bin Pir Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property of Framroze C. Batliwalla, and which premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. J. T. Fry as tenant of the Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of agricultural land or ground, containing by admeasurement 19.19 Gunthas or thereabouts entered in the Record of Rights under No. 63 bearing Survey No. 22 and forming a portion of Pot No. 1 situate, lying and being at Hill Road, Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, and lying to the East of the premises firstly hereinabove described and bounded on or towards the East and North by the land of Rosmari Dig:, on or towards the South by the land of Framroze C. Batliwalla, and on or towards the West partly by the premises firstly hereinabove described and partly by the property of Shaikh Jassim bin Pir Mahomed.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 5027

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1135 of 1920.

Messrs. SHAMALDAS AMICHAND, a firm doing business as Shroffs and Commission Agents at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

PURSHOTTAM DALSUKH, of Ratlam, Bania Hindu inhabitant, doing business in the name of Dhirajlal Purshottam Dalsukh at Ratlam...Defendants.

To,

PURSHOTTAM DALSUKH,
The defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs above named have filed the above suit as a short Cause against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 34,222-13-6 as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint herein together with interest on Rs. 33,339-0-0 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from 31st March, 1912, cost of the suit and further interest on judgment.

AND TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on Tuesday the 5th day of October, 1920, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance, on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1920.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 5026

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. H. MOOS, Receiver of the Estate of Haji Ebrahim Tyeb, deceased, appointed in suit No. 425 of 1920 Bai Jainab, widow of Haji Ebrahim Tyeb, Plaintiff vs. Allimahomed Haji Suleman and other, Defendants, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Building No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Foras tenure (but redeemed from the payment of all Foras) together with the messuage tenement or bungalows and other buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern side of the Bellasis Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Three thousand three hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 464, New No. C/13963 and New Survey No. 1B/3576 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Stable Company and others, on or towards the North by the property of Merwanji Pestonji Cooper or Engineer and on or towards the South by a footpath and beyond it by the Bellasis Road aforesaid which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 3311, 3312 (1) 3314, 3315, and Street Nos. 219 1, 3, 4, Ward No. 3311, 3312 (1) 3314 3315 and Street Nos. 219, 1, 3, 4, Ward No. 3312 (2), Street No. 1A Ward No. 3313 Street No. 2 Bellasis Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys 5025

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF CAPTAIN ROY THORNHILL SWEET ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Roy Thornhill Sweet, late of Poole in the County of Dorset, England, Captain in the 2/7th Gurkha Rifles, European, deceased, who died of disease on active service at Yozgad, in Asia Minor, on the 21st October 1918 and Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will annexed of whose estate, having effect throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 4th September 1920, to Norman William Faith, Esqr. one of the duly constituted attorneys of Kate Audain Sweet, widow, mother of the said deceased, and universal legatee named in the will of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co. King's Buildings, Bombay, within one calendar month from date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice

Dated this 8th day of September, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the
4762 Administrator.

NOTICE

Re: ESTATE OF REGINALD JOHN MC INTYRE ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the above named Reginald John Mc Intyre of No. 59, Hastings Street, in the County of Durham, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Highland Light Infantry, European, deceased, who was killed in Mesopotamia, on or about the 25th October, 1918, and Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, were granted on the 4th day of September, 1920, to Norman William Faith, Esquire, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Emily Mc Intyre (wife of John Mc Intyre) mother of the said deceased the universal legatee named in the said will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., King's Buildings, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
4763

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Sheth HAJI SHAKOOR GANY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to purchase from PHIROJSHAH SORABJEE MEHENTI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the immoveable property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any person having any claim or interest by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, share, charge, lien, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof, in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 7,354 square yards which with the buildings standing thereon, is registered in Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 573, Collector's New No. 2737, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 7140 of the Pension and Tax Tenure and under Collector's Old No. 104, Collector's New No. 11315, Old Survey No. 341 and New Survey No. 7149 of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3324 (1), 3324 (2), 3324 (3), and street Nos. 1, 2 and 3 situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the property formerly of the late Haji Haroon Sidick, deceased, on the South by the property formerly of Framji Cawasji Marker, but now of Bomanji Kassinath, on the West by the Sea and on the East by the Nepean Sea Road.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4980

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of FAKIR SUDKOJI KELUSKAR alias FAKEER SUDKOJI KELOSKER, of Bombay, Bhandari Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased,

LAXUMIBAI, widow of Fakir Sudkoji Keluskar, of Bombay, Bhanderi Hindu Inhabitant and the Executrix named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed, residing at 130-140 Delisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of September, 1920.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5033

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SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATED AT NEW KAZI STREET AND UMERKHADI WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga Attorneys for Mr. Pestonji Hormasji Chinchgar, and Arjas alias Ardesher Hormasji Chinchgar the executors of the last will and testament with a Codicil thereto of Bai Anvabai deceased widow of Hormusji Muncherji Chinchgar and on account and at risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Nazaridly Samsuden Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned properties on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND OCTOBER, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at New Kazi Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 893 and 894 New No. 8059, 8061, Old Survey No. 1728, 1729, New Survey No. 847, 848, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6132, 6133 and Street No. 203, 205, 207, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the New Kazi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulkadar Oorankar and on or towards the South by the property of Hussamuddin Burray.

ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OCTOBER, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of perpetual razamdari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Umar Khadi Road admeasuring 528 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3645 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3570 Street No. 48-52 and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the house of Vithalrao Krishnaji on or towards the West by the house of Narayan Kamji Kadusker, on or towards the North by the Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the Umarkhadi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal & Kanga, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office No. 40 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Immoveable Property, known as "Narayan Ashram" situate at Lalbaug, Soparibaug Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Vrajlal Jivandas and another, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Lyangaya Sayana the mortgagor, and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of May, 1919, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property known as "Narayan Ashram" on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Improvement Trust Leasehold land with two buildings standing thereon known as Plot Nos. 6 and 7 Lalbaug Estate containing by admeasurement 1,096 (one thousand and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a proposed 20 feet road on or towards the North by plot 8 leased to Fakirmahomed Hoosain, on the South-east by 27 feet road, on the South by plot No. 5 leased to Chhagan Gulam Hoosein and Manji Gulam Hoosain and on the West by Soparibaug Road bearing New Survey No. 2567, 2569 and bearing Municipal F Ward No. 544 (2) 544 (3) and Street Nos. 7A and 7B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Bhimji and Co. at their office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 681.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household Furniture, Sundry Articles, Bicycles, Motor Car, Insolvent's Drums full of Turpentine and 23 bags of white, E.C., Carriages, Horses, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th October 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Room No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as drawing room suites mirror doors almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy, teapoys, cupboards, sideboards, bookstands, etc., etc.

By the order of the officer concerned.
24 cases Gouda Eye brand cheese.
1 case cigarattes.
4 hanging Electric Fans.
By order of the Office concerned:—
1,200 cwts mica.
On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Narbheram Davashanker Dave who bought the goods on 23rd August, 1920.
46 bags Chiraten powder.
By order of the Office concerned:—
64 cases tea.
11 cases plate glass of different sizes.
7 pairs boots and shoes.
100 tins of Red oxide colour.
The furniture of an European Gentleman.
One board sectional table carpet commodes, washing table, etc. etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Sale of horses and carriages.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 23rd September 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line

AUCTION SALE OF THREE MOTOR CARS.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

One Maxwell motor car No. 4526, 20 H and 4 cylinders.

One Clement Bayard motor car with 4 cylinders 16 18 H P fitted with horn, lamps etc.

One five-seater DeDion motor car 20 H

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 23rd September, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBBIES, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors for the owner, Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room No. 41, Esplanade Road, Fort (next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors), the following jewellery:—

4 Diamond Bangles.
1 pair Diamond Bracelets.
1 pair Diamond and Emerald Necklace.
1 Pearl Necklace.
1 Diamond Necklace.
2 Diamond and Cuiside Rings.
1 pair Diamond and Emerald Bracelets.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ear-rings (one pair).
2 English Diamond and Emerald Rings.
2 Pearl Colurs.
4 Diamond Rings.
2 Diamond and Rubby Rose Rings.
2 Diamond and Emerald Rose Rings.
2 Diamond Marquise.
2 Diamond Rubby and Emerald Marquise.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ring, Rose patent.
1 set of Pearl Raiful.
2 Diamond Collar Buttons.
1 set of Diamond Buttons.
1 Diamond Nose Ring.
1 Diamond and Rubby Ear-ring.
1 pair of Diamond and Rubby Ear-rings.
1 Pearl Necklace.
1 Pearl and Diamond Nath.
4 Pearl Bangles.
4 Pearl and Rubby Bangles.
2 Pearl and Rubby Necklaces.
2 pair Pearl and Rubby Bracelets.
2 Diamond Rings.
1 Gold Necklace.
1 Gold 18 H. T. Watch (Hunting).
1 Gold Wrist Watch with Chain, 14 k. j.
1 Platinum Chain for Watch.

Catalogues will be published and goods will be on view 4 days before the sale day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase money shall have to be paid within three days from the sale day.

AUCTION SALE OF GLADSTON BAGS, SUIT CASES, READY-MADE SHIRTS, SOFT COLLARS FELT HATS, TIES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, AND SUITINGS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS, TAILORS AND MERCHANTS.

On FRIDAY, 1st October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at No. 41, Esplanade Road, (near Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors), Fort, Bombay, by the order of the parties concerned, a new consignment just arrived per s. s. "Colaba", a large quantity of superior piece-goods, Dubai trunks, Gladstone bags, Suit cases, Kit bags, Collar boxes, Ready-made Shirts, Pyjama suits, Soft Collars, Handkerchiefs, Felt Hats, Silk Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Walking sticks, Real Holland Cloth for Suiting, white mercerised cloth for shirting, etc., etc.

The goods will be on view at Auction Rooms four days before the day of sale. The goods will be sold in lots suitable to purchasers.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1920.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces Hotels and Messes large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture For Sale & Hire

At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29,-33 Chuckla Storage

Telegraph—CAMPKITS
Telephone—2148

THE NOEL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

READYMONEY BUILDING.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TESTIMONIAL.
True Copy.

"Belle Ville,"
Malabar Hill
Bombay, 2nd February, 19.

Dear Mr. Noel,

Its just four months since I last took up your course of physical training and I am glad to say I have benefitted immensely by it.

I could first lift up only 80 pounds but now I can jerk up 175 pounds with ease.

All my muscles have been well developed and I would recommend your system to all those in need of such and a symetrical Thanking you for all the you have done me.

I Remain,
Yours Sincerely.
(Sd.) S. S. SHAVAKSHA.

My Postal Tuition Course may be taken up for a moderate fee.
WRITE OR CALL TO-DAY.

KATOL

The best insecticide Ans. 10 per Tin
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY THURSDAY AT 5-30 P.M

THE H. B. WARING COMPANY

In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

TO-DAY at 5-30 p.m.	REDUCED PRICE MATINEE Shakespeare's Great Play "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"	TO-DAY at 5-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.	BY GENERAL REQUEST The Delightful Farcical Comedy "ANN" Miss Jeannette Sherwin as "ANN." The American Reporter	TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

PLANS at ROSE & Co. Plan for TO-DAY'S MATINEE at ROSE & Co. upto 4 p.m. after 4-30 p.m. at the THEATRE. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at ROSE & Co. 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the THEATRE.

Special Cheap Rates to all Students of Schools and Colleges who will be accommodated in better Class Seats at Re. 1 and As. 8.

ARE YOU A LOVER OF MOTION PICTURES?

Then here is the biggest serial of the season for you!

THE GREAT GAMBLE

is a charming story of love and intrigue overflowing with unusual variety of action. CHARLES HUTCHISON known over the world as the King of Thrills will keep you spellbound for five consecutive weeks.

FIRST INSALMENT COMMENCES TO-DAY.

AN EXTRA PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M.

At the Popular Picture Rendezvous.

Cinema Majestic.

Four performances Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Special Holiday Matinee at 4-30 p.m.
TO-DAY at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 & 10.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED, PRESENT
ANOTHER WHIRLWIND VITAGRAPH SERIAL

"THE MAN OF MIGHT"

FEATURING
WILLIAM DUNCAN, EDITH JOHNSON, JOE RYAN
and an ALL-STAR CAST.

"THE MAN OF MIGHT"

Here is a new Serial with action—action that will whisk you from mountain to shipboard, from prairie desert to dens of fiendish wizardry.

FIGHTS—LOTS OF THEM

BATTLES of brains on land, on water, in the air and threaded through it all a big, human, LOVE STORY.

Dont Miss the Opening Chapters. First Three Episodes this Week.

NEXT SATURDAY
HAROLD LLOYD
In the New Million---Dollar Two Reel Comedy
"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE popular picture bill

"The BANDBOX"

Picturizes from the famous novel by LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE.

The thrilling adventures of a girl to whom tragedy brought happiness.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re 1/8, Rs. 1/-, Ans 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

A Serial that has but the mark!

The Great Western Serial Photoplay of the Season released by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers only recently.

THE SECOND WEEK IS NOW ON!

Not yet too late to begin The Wonderful pair JACK HOXIE and ANN LITTLE perform some stunts in this Serial that make the onlookers fairly jump out of their seats.

[illegible] get [illegible] in the Programme.

European, Parsi, Hindu, Mahomedan families are given an emphatic assurance that after the Globe Cinema has come under the control and management of Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, this beautiful Picture Palace is now the pleasure-resort of the elite of Bombay Society. Every possible care is bestowed to ensure comfort and decency of Indian Ladies.

GLOBE

CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

Four Shows daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

GABY DESLYS

in her Last & Greatest Picture

The God of Luck"

Comedy Drama in 7 Reels.

AND

PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE AT 4-30 p.m.

THE WORLD'S SWEETHEART!

MARY PICKFORD.
IN
"DADDY LONG LEGS"
See her again
IN
"THE HOODLUM"
SHOWING AT
THE EMPIRE
NEXT SATURDAY.

KATOL

STICKS

Destroys Mosquictos Rs 1-2 per box.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St. Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

HOUDINI

the highest paid man in Vaudeville, the jail-breaker, who has astonished the world, —has duplicated all his world-famous stunts in his Paramount Artcraft Picture

"THE GRIM GAME"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet).

presented by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers this Week at their popular Picture Mahal, the

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

HOUDINI has offered to pay $1,000 reward to any person who can provethat the photographic reproduction in this Picture of the sensational collision in the air of the battling airplanes is not absolutely genuine. See this thrilling, wonderful Drama and judge of yourselves.

A Comedy in the Programme. "HE MARRIED HIS WIFE!"—faunny enough to make a cat laugh!

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
NEXT WEEK!
The Great and Soul-inspiring Drama
"The Flame of the Ukon."
Starring the loveable DOROTHY DALTON.

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
The Serial Queen Supreme
IN THE
ADVENTURES OF RUTH
Episode 7:—THE SUBSTITUTE MESSENGER
Episode 8:—THE HAREM MODEL.

PATHE GAZETTE
News from Everywhere
PATHE REVIEW
and
A POLLARD COMIC

Time
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily—Matinees on Sundays and Bank Holidays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. Saturdays at 5 p.m. only.

Popular Prices
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

SABARKANTHA

MEANS
THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR
BOARDING
Only for High Caste Hindus
Trial solicited.
Behind Mumbadevi Post
BOMBAY.

Grand Clearance Sale

New Stock of Boots and Shoes
From 1st September 1920 to 30th September 1920, a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

Rustom Khan & Co.,

Kalbadevi Road, Prag Mahal BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPEWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for Februory shipment. A trill solicited

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

72, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

It goes without saying that

Ballwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at No. by Road opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, come to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

Are now showing a complete and new stock of Woollen, Silk and cotton Suitings, Collars, Ties, Silk and Lisle thresd socks, infact everything required for Gentlemen's outfitting.

Inspection Invited,
Prices strictly moderate.

GET YOUR REGULAR SUPPLY OF

PETROL

AT MODERATE RATE.

Good terms will be allowed to permanent Customers.

A Visit will save your Money and Time Assure once.

Malaviya Brothers & Co

SANDHURST ROAD,
BOMBAY No. 4.

Tele: "Tyretube"

LARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE
EAST OF SUEZ
English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road
Over French Bank.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION!

If you are not quite satisfied that your skin is quite as soft and fine as it ought to be, just try a tablet of Mikado Soap, then only will you see the superiority of this Soap over others.

The most popular Scent much appreciated by society ladies is Mikado Scent which smells lovely for a week when once applied.

Sole Agents for India:—

The Indo-British Trading Corporation,

65, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Agents wanted in unrepresented

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

			Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool			4,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.			
" " Sales of East Indians			150
" " Imports			
Mid. American Spot			23.01
Egyptian Fully Sakels			30.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.		28.80
	Jan.		24.65
	Mar.		23.75
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.		27.18
	Jan.		24.29

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Sept.	
Oct.	19.41
Nov.	19.00
Dec.	
Jan.	18.34
Feb.	
Mar.	17.81
April	
May	17.33
June	
July	16.89
Aug.	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept 20th.

Months	To-day's price.
Sept.	19.28
Oct.	19.19
Nov.	18.83
Dec.	18 64
Jan.	18.29
Feb.	18.06
Mar.	17.76
April	17 65
May	17.31
June	17. 4
July	16.96
Aug.	16.71

Futures :—Q lot.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	19.19
Jan.	18.29
Mar.	17/79
May	17.31

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

M.G. Bengal Good	8.25
" " Fully Good	8.50
" " Fine	8.80
" No 1 Oomra Good	14.00
" " Fully Good	15.00
" " Fine	15.60
" Broach Good M.G.	16.35
" " " Fully Good	17.35
" " " Fine	17 85
" Broach Good	8 07
" " " Fully Good	8 32
" " Fine	8.32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 20th.

Futures at New York Oct.		28 80
" " " Jan.		24 85
" " " Mar.		24.00

MONEY MARKETS.

London Sept. 20th.

Stocks 5%	64 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	68 1/2
" 2 months hence	68 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 16th April 1920.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117/6
Interest day to day loans	6 1/4
" 7 days market loans	6 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	3 19/32
Consols 2½%	45 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	53 1/4
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	61 1/2
Government Securities 5%	82 1/2
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	51.00

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75
Honkong Bank	£112
National Bank	£34½

WAR LOANS.

London Sept. 20th.

Founding Loan 4%	£67 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	£84 7/8
War Loan 5%	£84 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 20th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Quoted	94
Australian—61lbs Paid	86

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Forespore usual Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£36½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 616 lbs ex-Ship Sept.-Oct Sellers	£36
Tone of Rapeseed :—Steady.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£62½
Tone of Linseed :—Firmer.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Fd Firmer	£3 8
Turia Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct Sellers	£38

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£107
Standard Copper G.M.B	£98½
Copper Braziers	106
Yellow Metals	16
Hard Spelter	35
Corrugated Sheets	£54

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Nominal	172
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Paid Sellers	73
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Paid Sellers	75
Tone :—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	1/7½
Plantation First Latees Crepe Sept.	1/8½
Tone :—Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

The Marwari Bazaar opened this morning at Rs. 288, and remained steady at Rs. 289. The price advanced to Rs. 290½ and at 3 p.m., the rate was Rs. 290. The market slowly advanced and closed at Rs. 290½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 291½ and closed at Rs. 292½.

Our market is closed to-morrow on account of Moharum holiday.

Our market for ready cotton is steady with moderate demand at better price specially for [illegible]

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

[illegible]	September...	2 8½
	September	2[illegible]
	Sept.-Oct...	4[illegible]

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 22nd SEPT. 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal	Sept.	218
Fine M.G Oomras	Sept.	281
Good M.G. Southerns	Sept.	4 0

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal	—	250	225	200
M.G. ind Punjab	—	250	225	200
M.G Oomra No. 2	325	290	250	—
Central P. No. 1	400	370	330	—
Do. No. 2	366	340	290	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st Sept. 1920

Cotton	4,035	Bales.
Wheat	4.5 6	Cwts.
Linseed	7,376	"
Maize, etc	1. 61	"
Gingellyseed	NM	
Poppyseed	492	"
Groundnuts	55	"
Castorseed	2,188	"
Rice	24,004	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	5,252	"
Mowraseed	2,744	"
Gram	1,740	"
Juwar	2,202	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	258	"
Bajree	3,498	"
Coal	8,152	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22nd 1920.

Market Easier.

Bank Telegraphic	1/10 0
Bank Demand	1/10 1 15
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11 0
Bill Demand	1/1[illegible]
American Dollars	3[illegible]
Belgium	33½
Francs	16[illegible]
Guilders	12.[illegible]

Market steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RS. [illegible]

Sept. 22nd 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Davia	No. 10	1 0 0
Sarangpuri	No. 10½	0 15 0
Gurumchai	No. 11½	1 2 0
Kapurli	No. 6½	0 12 0
Japan	No. 60/1	2 5 0
Do	No. 40/2	2 6 0
Do	No. 8/45	2 6 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations Sept. 22nd 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	89 0 0
Do.	1	89 0 0
Do.	1½	89 0 0
Do.	1½	89 0 0
Do.	1½	89 0 0
Do.	2	89 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Sept. 22nd 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	81 0 0
Do.	1	81 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1½	84 0 0
Do.	2	84 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		— —
Panchroha joint		28 8 0
Copper English-Barrs		82 0 0
Brass-Barrs		39 8 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates:

Bombay, Sept. 22nd 1920. 6 p. m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms.	Mail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	8 8 0	8 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	8 6 0	8 7 0
" Karachi Bengia	8 7 0	8 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Jeitsi	13 8 0	14 4 0
" " Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 6 0	15 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	18 4 0	18 12 0
" " Rhin	17 4 0	18 0 0
Teelseed, White 60-15	16 0 0	19 0 0
" Gujar 75-85	16 0 0	17 12 0
" Gulai 50-5	15 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	14 8 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	16 8 0	17 8 0
Groundnuts	17 0 0	17 12 0
Mowrasseed	7 12 0	8 0 0
Barley	4 2 0	4 0 0
Castorseed	10 0 0	11 4 0
Cottonseeds	3 0 0	5 6 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	8 15 0	
Wheat Sept.	8 11 0	
Linseed May	18 7 0	
Linseed Sept.	19 7 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 24-2-6.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 109.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1-10.
D. D. on London 1-10-1-15.
3 M/st. D. A. 1-11.
D. D. on Paris 470 francs
3 M/st. D. A. 525 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 158.
60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 148.
American Cross Rate 3.53 dollars.
Paris Cross Rate 52.20 francs.
London Silver spot D. 59-8
London Silver forward D. 59-4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 86.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 77.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 58-2.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 65.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal	5 per cent.
Bank of Madras	6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was very steady chiefly on account of bears covering sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,700; By. Cotton 1,190; By. Dyeing 3,295; Century 1,030 xd.; Cent. India 5,280; Colaba Land 2,800; Coorla 2,900; Crescent 677-8; David 1,737-8; Currimbhoy 1,280; Fazulbhoy 1,842-8; Finlay 1,270; Ind. Bleaching 230 N.; Ind. Malwa 597-8; Kasturchand 2,020; Kohinoor 3,745; New Great 930; Pearls 1,230; Phoenix 1,050; Shamrit 425; Simplex 8?2-8 xrt.; Swan 1,060; Swadeshi 5,135; Tata Mill 2,280; Vishnu Cotton 1,850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 910; By. Burma 700; By. Burma N. I. 235 pr.; Bt. Burma Petrol 19-4; By. Tramway 835; By. Steam 472-8; Indian Cement 995; Katni Ord. 285; Katni Defd. 1,250; Shivrajpur 37; Tata Ord. 135 xd.; Tata Defd. 770 xd.; Tata Hydro 1,000; Tata Oil 200; Scindia Steam 105 pr.; Tata Bank 33-8.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 22nd Sept.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 22nd Sept. 1918	1919
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 27	39.21	22-33	61 16
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.31	45.11	21-72	71 25
Esplanade (Gov. Vet. Hospital)	0.54	43.81	22-63	67.29
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.25	44.06	—	72-85

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.933 inches
Temperature of Air	81 7 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 3 "
Dew Point	75 7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.822
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	5.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87 7 "
minimum do.	78.8 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE NNE, WNW, SE.
Movement of Wind	1.0 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.24 Inches
Total fall during month	2.84 "
Do. do. year	40.50 "
Additional fall of rain to 10 a.m. of 22nd	0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on sill	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on sill
	Sept	h. m	ft. in	Sept	in.	m ft in.
Thu.	23	m 8 6	21 9	23	m 0 49	
		7 58a	23 10		2 22a	
Fri.	24	m 8 9	25 5	24	m 1 59	19 9
		8 56a	24 9		2a 19	3
Sat.	25	m 9 46	26 1	25	m 2 51	18 5
		9 4 a	25 9		3 21a	18 3
Sun.	26	m 10 0	26 9	26	m 3 36	17 10
		10 20a	26 9		4 11a	17 8
Mon.	27	m 10 36	25 [illegible]	27	m 4 23	18 3
		11 1	25 9		4 49a	2 3
Tues	28	m 11 5	25 9	28	m 4 5[illegible]	16 4
		11 34a	25 4		5 19a	15 8
Wed.	29	m 6 26	24 4	9	m 0 [illegible]	
		6 8:a	23 3		11 24a	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is above the average throughout; night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra and Jhansi. Day temperature is moderately above normal throughout, Agra reporting a maximum of 102 deg. F.; night temperature is in excess at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.18in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except at Karachi. Day temperature is above the average in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Ajmer and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is above the average except at Veraval and Dwarka; night temperature is in excess at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.39in. of rain and Chanda 0.44in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the west of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.2in., Ratnagiri 0.20in., Mormugao 0.10in. and Karwar 0.18in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Poona reports 0.66in. Belgaum 1.80in. Aurangabad 0.60in., and Nizamabad 0.3in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the north of the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad. Day temperature is above normal at Malegaon and Aurangabad but is in defect at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, and local in Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few showers are reported from Malabar, the Central Provinces, north Gujarat and the hills in south-west Rajputana. Day temperature is generally above the average in northern India and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall appears probable on the west coast with some extension into Kathiawar. Thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st September 1920.

The monsoon has again been active in the Peninsula and Burma, but elsewhere it is weak. A disturbance is forming in the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras, and local in Upper Burma, the Konkan and south Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are :—Victoria Point, Chittagong one and a half inches; Gorakhpur a quarter; Jagdalpur a half; Madura, Salem one and a half; Cuddalore one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY THE 22nd SEPT. 1920.

Stations	Temp. in Shade Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	97	81.0	82		0	—0.01
Do 2 (?th)	92	78.0	78		0	—0.08
Jask	86	80.2	81		0	—0.17
Muskat						
Do ( )						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103	77.5	56		2.80	—2.50
Rawalpindi	95	76.0	57		10.96	—10.54
Lahore	97	78.7	68		7.32	—7.21
Bikaner	102	75.2	48		4.48	—4.40
Ambala	97	77.4	65		12.38	—10.59
Delhi	97	76.4	70		20.90	—1.25
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	99	78.7	48		20.91	—1.42
Mainpuri		76.0	69		20.11	—1.76
Jhansi		75.5	49		19.00	—12.37
Cawnpore	93	76.7	66		20.06	—10.32
Allahabad	94	76.8	68		38.01	+9.89
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	101	75.2	54		1.45	—0.72
Karachi		77.7	74		0.54	—5.34
Ajmer	94	74.8	56		20.46	+3.81
Jaipur	99	74.2	47		28.48	+7.05
Kotah	98	77.6	46		21.15	—2.91
Mount Abu	81	67.9	66		38.72	—12.58
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	95	73.8	74		10.40	—2.80
Dwarka		78.7	77		10.06	—3.34
Veraval		76.2	80		18.65	+1.63
Rajkot		74.1	84		19.14	—0.20
Bhavnagar Pass.	90	74.8	69		15.78	—1.44
Surat	88	76.8	71		20.99	—13.11
Ahmedabad	90	79.9	67		19.16	—8.17
Deesa	100	76.5	62		13.49	—5.61
Seemoch	93	75.0	61		47.54	+1.75
Indore	90	68.9	72	0.05	33.40	+4.77
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	89	72.5	77		30.74	+17.47
Saugor	90	72.0	69		34.32	—9.05
Mooradabad	91	71.8	64		31.74	—11.04
Khandwa	93	73.7	64		22.70	—2.79
Akola	97	77.7	57		9.42	—16.68
Amraoti	96	76.3	67	0.01	15.20	—13.62
Nagpur	93	74.8	62		25.70	—5.54
Chanda	91	75.6	82		44.70	—10.87
Raipur	89	73.2	77		33.98	—8.61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87	78.8	82		38.94	—27.03
Ratnagiri	94	74.5	86	0.11	55.59	—36.54
Marmugoa	88	76.2	91	0.02	69.84	—14.37
Karwar	86	76.9	93		75.38	—31.90
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95	72.0	65		7.04	—10.18
Ahmednagar	90	68.6	89	0.24	7.84	—8.70
Poona	90	66.9	90	1.82	10.82	—2.17
Sholapur	91	70.8	86	0.28	9.07	—10.30
Bijapur	90	70.2	90	0.01	11.60	—0.93
Belgaum	82	66.3	87	0.52	28.40	—9.60
Aurangabad	95	71.2	64	0.06	5.00	—16.88
Nizamabad (Indr).	91	72.0	73		25.00	—11.57
Hyderabad	86	72.2	86	0.28	15.00	—7.93
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	84	75.7	88	0.04	10688	+1 18
Calicut	83	77.2	95		10264	+15 93
Cochin	84	75.4	86		83.62	+2 71
Colombo	85	73.1	90		81.46	+1.79
MADRAS EXCEPTING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91	77.1	81	0.03	14 40	—7.58
Bellary	87	73.5	73		8 67	—0.50
Cuddapha	93	75.7	81		14 89	—2.22
Madras	87	73.6	87	0.29	5.36	—8.78
Bangalore	81	67.7	74		13.46	—5.76
Coimbatore	90	72.3	63	0.11	4 29	—0.97
Trichinopoly	93	70.3	91	2.6	9 2	—0.24
Negapatam	90	76.3	84	0.04	9.14	—0.29

COLOMBO MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 21.

After the holiday and an interval of fortnight to-day's sale was comparatively small, some two and quarter million lbs. being catalogued. The selection was fair. Quality preferable from Nuwara Eliya competition for time invoices was kept and prices advanced on all fine and good medium. Broken orange pekoe, broken pekoes, pekoes, white orange pekoes, remain steady. Medium and common brokens were also dearer and even leaf grades of the same class although irregular in many instances showed some advance.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 22nd Sept. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nagpur	NF	NF	A I & C N Co
D & E Clandamont	NF	NF	J F & Co
L Egypt	NF	NF	W & Co
M Sukkur Maru	NF	NF	N Y K Asha
N risbane	Calcutta	21-9	Graham Co
Q Vergemere	NF	NF	D M Khandwani

HARBOUR WALL.

Juba	NF	NF	K N & Co
Narawati	NF	NF	K N & Co
Oporto	NF	NF	K N & Co
Mahanadi	NF	NF	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Naples	Yokohama	NF	J F & Co
2 Sardania	NF	NF	J F Co
7 Hindoo	Karachi	25-9	J F & Co
10/11 North Sands	Calcutta	NF	J F & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Princess	Karachi	23-9	J F & Co
9 Narbudda	Karachi	25 9	M M & Co
8 Australia	Genoa	24 0	M M & Co
9 Swakompend	Suez	NF	Graham & Co
Warawala	Liverpool	NF	M M & Co
2 Baroda	K & S Africa	7-10	M M & Co
14 Peiboy	Dunkirk	NF	Graham & Co
17 Hanover	NF	NF	J F & Co

S S Shini Maru:—The N Y K steamer Shini Maru Eastward bound arrived at Hongkong on 18th instant.

S S Taian Maru:—The N Y K steamer Taian Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on the 16th instant.

Treacher & Co.
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,
Wines Stores Provision and General Merchants,
Esplanade Road BOMBAY.
Branch at Cumballa Hill.
Try Beaver Brand Dutch Light Lager Beer, the best on the Market.
Paul Ruinart & Co.
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FOR SOLO AND SIDECAR.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Muharraam: Banks closed. (All Post Offices in Bombay will work as on Sundays.)
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Cricket Matches: (1) Bombay Gymkhana G. I. P. Ry. C. C.; (2) Hindu Gymkhana v. Elphinstone C. C.
Poona Races: Second Day, second meeting.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

The mail steamer "Morea" with outward mails of the 9th instant expected to arrive at 4 p.m.
Muharram: Ashura Day, Mahommedan holiday.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

Mails for Mauritious and Reunion per extra s.s. Muttra via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m..
Meeting of Wilson College Students in Marwadi Vidyala Hall at 5-30 p.m. to consider what steps should be taken to get the compulsory attendance at the daily Bible class in the College voluntary.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all mases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail .. — — —	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) —	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore) .. —	8.05	13.30
Madras Mail .. — — —	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail .. — — —	11.30	14.45
Later and 3rd Poona Express —	12.0	14.15
Poona Express .. — —	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express .. —	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920, standard time is given in all cases:—

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail — —	14. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail — — —	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express .. — —	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger — — —	21.30	7.20

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Tuesday was 120 as against 122 on the corresponding day of the last year and 360 in 1918.

LATE DR. BLASIO PAES.

There will be Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Dr Blasio Paes at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow being the Second Anniversary of his death.

LECTURE AT SHANTARAM CHAWL.

Under the auspices of the Committee of the Saravajanik Ganapati of Shantaram's Chawl, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. C. V. Vaidye of Kalyan to-day at 6-30 at Shantaram's Chawl.

MOVING PICTURE OF LOK. TILAK.

Messrs. Marathe and Co. inform us that a Display of the life-size Moving Figure of the Late Lok. Tilak is arranged to be opened at the hands of Seth Jamnadas Dwarkadas to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) next to China Baug, Girgaum Back Road.

WILSON COLLEGE STUDENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the students of Wilson College will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhusrt Road, on Saturday the 25th instant at 5-30 p.m. to consider what steps should be taken to get the compulsory attendance at the daily Bible class made voluntary. All Wilsonians are invited to attend.

UNVEILLING OF MR. CADELL'S BUST.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan presiding. The Chairman, requested by the Municipal Commission, unvited a marble best of Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., the ex-Municipal Commissioner, whose friends and admirers have presented it to the Municipal Corporation.

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PETITION FOR REVISION OF CASE.

REFERRED TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE

The following is the judgment recorded by the High Court in Criminal application for Revision No. 164 of 1920 in the matter of Govindji Narsidas.

(Coram: Shah and Crump J. J.)

Per Curiam:—This is an application for revision praying for further inquiry in a case in which the accused has been discharged by the First Class Magistrate under section 209 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The offence in respect of which an inquiry was made by the Magistrate was one of murder. We do not propose to go into the facts of the case and to examine the arguments urged before us in detail. We have considered the arguments urged on both sides, and it is clear that on the records as it stands there is no case made out for a further inquiry. The argument urged on behalf of the applicant who is a cousin of the deceased, when analysed, amounts to this that the investigation into this matter has not been complete and satisfactory and that a further investigation might disclose the truth about the death of the deceased Dahyabhai. We cannot, however, direct further inquiry on the chance of some fresh evidence available to the prosecution. It would be desirable for the District Magistrate to look into this case and to consider whether there is scope for further investigation. If on further investigation it is found necessary to start any proceeding against the present accused, it is clear that the present order of discharge cannot present any legal bar to such proceedings. But on the argument as presented to us we cannot order further inquiry.

We, therefore, discharge the rule. The attention of the District Magistrate should be invited to this judgment.

"BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The motto "Urbs Prima in Indis" adopted by the Bombay Municipality years ago is now out of date, and it has no legitimate claim to continue the same. I shall here make a feeble attempt to disprove its title to hold it any longer. While taking a stroll early morning in the heart of city, one thing that catches the eye is the long conical-shaped basket with its loose cover carried on the head of a Bhangi, spreading all round the perfume of its contents, which makes you double your speed. These baskets must be very favourite with our Municipality, because I see them without any change in them since I was born. The founder of the design if he has taken a patent must ere now be a very wealthy merchant.

The next refreshing sight is the "kutchera" carts driven at a snail speed by Bombay bullocks, with its contents open to the sky, and overflowing. Some of these carts are provided with covers, but they have become too rusty, owing to the diligence of the cart drivers. They remain waiting at times for nearly an hour or two by the side of a fish and vegetable market till the driver has received its full load of decayed fish and vegetables charging the atmosphere with unbearable smell.

A two hours' drive in a Bombay victoria on the Bombay roads with its numerous pits and falls only half a foot deep is sure to excite your appetite and make you feel quite fresh and energetic! You will be visited with clouds of dust raised by the passing motor cars, lorries and bullock carts, which go to swell the doctor's bill, and the city's death rate. During monsoon, the slush on the roads is ankle deep, and not only pedestrians but the occupants in carriages have to be on their guard, when motor car brushes pass them. It would be an interesting test case for an enterprising lady to sue the Municipality in damages for soiling her silk gown. Recently there are four-feet-wide foot-paths cropping up the city, but they have been solely monopolised by beggars, hawkers and vegetable sellers who regularly pay their customary roll to the yellow turban on his daily round in the town.

The town lighting is a huge disgrace and a great nuisance to the safety of the people in a city like Bombay where motor traffic is very rapidly increasing. Were it not for the electric lights in shops and houses which illuminate the city in no small degree we would have many fatal accidents every night. It is well high impossible for a driver to see the signal given by the Police Traffic Regulator, or by the driver of another car in front of you. Not a few accidents can be attributed to this scandalous state of Municipal town lighting. It must remind Londoners of the dark nights during Zeppelin Air Raids during the Great War. Without sufficient lights the Bombayites are deprived of one of their best sea side promenades in the world.

The town water supply is defective as ever. The system prevails in huge buildings and thickly populated alawls have their water tanks empty, and without an adequate supply of water. They contribute in no small decree to the periodical diseases which carries up in our midst asking a heavy life-toll every year.

Our highly paid officials and Corporators still believe and follow the old adage "Old is gold". Bombay has been rightly styled by His Excellency the City of "Death and Dearth". Yours, etc.

BAHMANSHA H. DAROOWALLA.

Bombay, September 20.
Prag Mahal, Kalbadevi Road.

RATES FOR TREASURY BILLS.

The Deputy-Controller of Currency states:—In modification of Notification in Finance Department No. 2346-F dated the 14th August 1920 it is hereby notified for public information that rates for six months' Treasury Bills will be Rs. 97-11-0 per cent with effect from Friday the 24th September 1920, rates for 9 months' and 12 months' bills remaining unchanged.

It is also notified that no brokerage will be paid in respect of any Treasury Bills taken up on or after that date.

ILLEGAL USE OF MUNICIPAL HYDRANTS.

One Hira Ranchod Kharwa who lives in a hut at Peddar Cross Road, Cumballa Hill was caught on the 10th instant while opening a stand-post hydrant and rrawing water therefrom. He was placed before the Acting Second Presidency Magistrate Mr. Frank Oliveira at Mazagon Police Court and charged under section 284 (b) of Municipal Act.

Mr. S. B. Kantak, Supervisor, Water Department, prosecuted the accused on the 21st instant and urged for a heavy fine being inflicted, since the accused being a grass-farmer had made a special iron key with the motive of producing grass in a lonely place of the Hill where these hydrants have been newly located. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 50. People should note that opening road side hydrants is punishable under the Municipal Act.

A private message received from London says that Mr. Ambalal Narotamdas Shah of Dehgam under Baroda State and a graduate of the University of Bombay passed the Indian Civil Service Examination held in August last.

FRANK JOHNSON.

OPENING BUSINESS IN BOMBAY.

Col. Frank Johnson has arrived in Bombay, and is, according of the "Advocate of India," making arrangements to open a branch of his business in this city

JUPITER GENL. INSURANCE CO., LD

The second annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Jupiter General Insurance Company Limited, was held on Wednesday evening at the Company's Board Rooms, 4a Great Western Buildings, Mr. N. N. Wadia presiding.

The directors' report for the period from 1st October 1919 to 30th June 1920, showed that in the Fire Department, the net premiums after deduction of all reinsurances and returns amounted to Rs. 2,04,712-2-5; and the losses (claims paid and outstanding) to Rs. 34,070,-8-11. The Expenses of Management together with Commission and Managing Agents' Commission amounted to Rs. 1,15,088-11-6. After transfer of the sum of Rs. 41,943-2-10 from Profit and Loss Account a Fire Fund of Rs. 1,06,939 has been established representing 40 per cent of the premiums for the twelve months ending 30th June 1920 for liability for unexpired insurances.

The Marine Department was opened in February 1920. For a period a five months the net premiums after deduction of all reinsurances and return amounted to Rs 47,283-11-9. The sums paid in connection with claims admitted and the amount reserved for claims intimated but awaiting particulars make a total of Rs. 25,410-4-0. After charging Commission, Expenses of management and Managing Agents' Commission, in all amounting to Rs. 17,287-5-9, a balance of Rs. 4,586-1-1 remains to the credit of the Account

In accordance with the practice of the leading Marine Insurance Companies this Account will remain open until all claims have been adjusted and all refunds in connection with General Average Paymens &c. have been made to the Company, when the Account will be closed and the profit (if any) will be transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

The income from investments and Transfer Fees had been Rs. 1,15,319-12-5. After charging the Account with Management Expenses (Share Department only) and transferring Rs. 41,943-2-10 to the Fire Revenue Account and Rs. 16,271-4-0 to a Fund for Depreciation of Securities there was a Credit Balance of Rs. 16,254-13-1 which sum the Directors recommended be carried forward to next year's Account.

The Chief agencies have been established at Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Rangoon and in East Africa, a special representative had been appointed to develop business in Ahmedabad, many Sub-Agents have been appointed and a vigorous policy of creating fresh agencies is being followed by the directors.

The directors have made arrangements for the placing with the "Jupitor" of sound Fire Reinsurance on risks in the United States of America and elsewhere and a steadily increasing flow of business is anticipated whilst the liabilities of the Company are being widely spread.

The directors have schemes under consideration for opening of further departments.

The report was approved and adopted unanimously and the retiring directors, Messrs. H. H. Sawyer, Mamlal Jugaldas, Shantidas A. Skuran and Chaturbhuj Gordhandas were re-elected.

PROPOSED SITE FOR A THEATRE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A short time ago there appeared in the papers a notice to the effect that on the plot of ground on the Girgaum Road on the bend to the Charni Road Station where once stood the family residence of the noble Khatau family it was proposed to erect a Theatre.

The present descendents of the old and noble Khatau family have thought it wise that while transferring their own residence to the heights of Malabar Hill quite regardless of the feelings of their old neighbours and particularly regardless of the presence of the little Chapel, in such close proximity and for which their ancestors held a great respect, they wish to convert their family house into a theatrehouse. It is sad to think that perhaps on the very spot where their fathers said their morning abtutions there will be actors and actresses dancing and singing for the pleasure of a public crowd.

The residents of Girgaum and particularly the Parishioners of this Chapel fear that if the site is allowed for the proposed Theatre their once and peaceful neighbourhood will soon be overrun with that vulgar crowd of petty hawkers, pankabirwallas, trumpet sellers and above all those who will be continually prowling about the place to supply the wants of wicked men all this in a peaceful neighbourhood and in the closest vicinity of a Chapel.

I have no doubt that the protest which has been made to our Police Commissioner will be considered and he will with his usual sympathy and the strong sense of fairness not allow the proposed Theatre in a place which is most unsuitable for it—Yours, etc.

C. D'M.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library will be held in the Library premises at Khetwadi Main Road on Monday the 27th instant at 6-15 p.m. (Standard Time) to receive the Report of the Managing Committee, and Audited accounts for the year 1919, to receive the Report of the Scrutineers announcing the result of their Scrutiny for the election of a new Managing Committee for the year 1920 and to appoint two auditors for the year 1920.

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK

The Consul for the Netherlands writes:—

One of the leading Dutch Banks, the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank (The Netherlands India Commercial Bank) is about to open a branch-office in Bombay. For that purpose Mr. C. Worldringh, Managing Director of the said Bank is, at present, in Bombay and staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel. He is accompanied by Mr. W. Pondman, who is to be the Manager of the Bombay branch.

The Netherlands India Commercial Bank is one of the leading Banking institutions in Holland as well as in the Dutch East Indies and counts 22 branches in the far East. Batavia is the seat of the General Manager for the oversea branches. The head office of the Bank is at Amsterdam. The Bank was established in the year 1863. The capital stands to-day as follows:—

Capital authoried florins 60.000,000 £25,500,000, Rs. 6,00,00,000).
Capital paid up florins 45,000,000. £4,091,000, Rs. 4,50,00,000).
Reserve fund florins 33,000,000, (£3,000,000, Rs. 3,30,00,000).

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

FORMED AT KARACHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Sept. 21.

At a meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans, Seth Sunderdas presiding, a Khilafat Committee was formed at Karachi to spread the message of Non-Co-operation and put the programme in practice. Prof. Vasyani was elected president. Seth Haji Abdula Haroon, Seth Sunderdas, Maulvi Muhammed Sadiq Sahib and Seth Pir Baksh Sahib were elected vice-presidents. It is understood that active propaganda will begin at an early date. It is further understood that a programme of self-help will be prepared to organise national schools, swadeshi centres and arbitration courts.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON NON-COOPERATION.

ADOPTED BY SURMA VALLEY CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The Fifth Surma Valley Conference commenced its sitting at Sylhet on Monday. The assembly consisted of over 3,000 visitors and 1,000 delegates with a preponderance of Mahomedans. The Congress resolution on Non-cooperation was adopted with the omission of the word "gradual" from the clause (c) and (d) and by the addition of the words "Resignation from local bodies" in the clause (f) of the resolution.

TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR E. AFRICA.

NEED FOR APPOINTING AN INDIAN.

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary, Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department Simla:—

"With reference to the press communique issued by the Government of India regarding the trade commissioner for East Africa my committee beg to remind you of their representation dated 16th July, 1919, wherein they had emphasised the necessity of appointing an Indian with commercial experience to such post. They again repeat that if the experiment is to be made successful an Indian should be appointed. Failing this, however, committee of five Indian merchants should be appointed to advise the trade commissioner provided that in case of difference of opinion between the commissioner and the committee reference should be made to the Government of India whose decision should be final."

FAR EASTERN REDS.

COMMUNIST CONGRESS STARTS IN BAKU.

The Moscow Wireless reports that in Baku there has commenced a Congress of the Revolutionary Peoples of the East. Up to 4,000 representatives are expected from Turkey, Persia, Armenia, Azerbaidjan and other countries. The agenda for the Congress is:—

1. The international situation and the Eastern peoples.
2. Questions of colonial and national policies, and the Third International.
3. The agrarian question, and the economic position of the working masses of the East.
4. The programme and tactics of the revolutionary parties of the Eastern countries.

—"Daily Herald."

POOR AMBASSADOR.

MR. J. W. DAVIS TO RESIGN FOR LACK OF CASH.

A Central News message from Wheeling, West Va., says:—Friends of Mr. J. W. Davis, the United States Ambassador to England, insist that he is going to resign the Ambassadorship and accept partnership in a New York law firm. His expenses in London, they say, exceed his salary.

Mr. Davis is at present in America, and as far as is known at the Embassy in London, will return when his leave is over.—"Daily Herald."

NO ARMS OR LEGS!

SPANISH BISHOP INSTRUCTS WOMEN IN MODESTY.

Paris, Monday.—A message from Cadiz says that the Bishop has issued a notice prohibiting women whose arms are not completely covered or who wear short skirts or them stockings from entering the churches.—"Exchange."

TURKISH CABINET RESIGNS.

ALSO SHEIKH-UL ISLAM.

NO EXPLANATION GIVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 22.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Sheikh-ul-Islam has resigned and that the whole Cabinet is expected to resign. No explanation is given.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. V. J. Patel underwent a small operation yesterday afternoon by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. The operation is successful and he is doing well.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

PROGRAMME OF HIS VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

A communique issued says:—

Details have been received of the programme of His Royal Highness Field Marshall the Duke of Connaught's tour in India next cold weather. His Royal Highness will visit Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay. He will pay private visits to the Central Provinces and Agra. He will also visit Rawalpindi with which he has former association. He will inaugurate on His Majesty's behalf the Provincial Legislative Councils of Madras, Bengal and Bombay, and the Chamber of Princes and the Council of State and the Imperial Legislative Assembly at Delhi and deliver messages from His Majesty the King Emperor. The total duration of his stay in India will be seven weeks. His Royal Highness is expected to land in Madras in the second week in January and to be in Calcutta at the end of January and the beginning of February. The inauguration ceremonies at Delhi will take place in the second week in February. His Royal Highness is expected to sail from Bombay about the end of February.

OFFICE CLERKS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is very strange that in a time when the employees of Government Departments, Railways, Tramways and Industrial companies are clamouring for high wages on account of high living at present juncture, and are striking work without due notices, what are the office clerks doing, who are so meagerly paid, specially when all the Banks, mills, insurance offices and other similar concerns are making excessive profits, from the reports we read in the papers, and at a time when it is difficult to maintain a family of half a dozen or perhaps more with present small salaries with enchanced house rents and high prices of commodities. Now is the time for the clerks to convene a meeting in the Town Hall by inviting all their office brothers and discuss as to what steps should be adopted for the just claim for the increment in salaries.—Yours, etc.,

"A WELL WISHER."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

To-day's market opened with a continuance of the upward movement in jute shares. Kamarhattys making a further record of Rs. 1,200. Anglo-India, Clive, Dalhousie, Lawrence and Lansdowne were freely deal in a higher rates. There was a heavy turnover in Howrah and Reliance at improved rates. Towards the close an easier feeling set in and prices gave way all found. The coal section was very dull with practically no business passing. In the miscellaneous section Scindia Steam Navigation made a sharp recovery otherwise there was no special feature of interest and the amount of business put through was limited. The stock exchange is now closed until Monday morning. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Adjai 360, Jainty Central 21-8 cum. divd.

Jute:—Anglo India 525, Alliance 920, Auckland 507 and 508 s.l., Bally 353, Belvedere 769, Budge Budge 797, Century 11, Chiviot 432-8, Clive 432, Craig 13-4, Dalhousie 805, Fort Gloster 1,540, Fort William 620, Condalpara 2,175, Howrah 67-4, Hooghly 157 s.l., Kamarhatty 1,193, Kanknarrah 893, Kinnison 1,798, Lawrence 1,055-8, Lansdowne 632, Lothian 630, Nuddea 85, Orient 290, Northbrook 111, Reliance 67-8, Standard 925 and 928 s.l., Union 1,266-8 s.l., Waverley 17-8.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 296, Alpha General Insurance 1 discount, Bank of Bengal 1,935, British India Tobacco 9-8, Burmah Finance and Mining 10-4, Champaran Sugar 43-4, Champerdown Press 50, Central Provinces Cement 10, Dunbar Cotton 632, Kesoram Cotton 21, Somastipore Sugar 20, Scindia Steam Navigation 3 prem, Steel Products 14-4, Sugar Corporation 1-12 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 17-12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-2 and small lots at Rs. 59-6. War Bonds (short loans) 98-8, 1925 at 98-6 and 1928 at 99-6.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling ten one-fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling ten three-eighth pence.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES AT POONA.

SELECTIONS BY "MEMO"

The Aga Shamsudhin Plate.
CHARCOAL 1
GIACOMI 2
BRENDAN 3

The Stewards' Plate.
SILVER SAINT 1
CYANITE 2
ZEFUS 3

The Chester Plate.
CRUSHED GLASS 1
MIST 2
MURMANSK 3

The Ripon Plate (1st Division).
GUNDA 1
ROYAL JEWEL 2
LADY MYRA 3

The Sholapur Plate.
DESERT FLOWER 1
TIPPERARY 2
DUNBAR 3

The Bedouin Plate.
DARTMOOR 1
ANAIZA 2
MANDIL 3

The Ripon Plate (2nd Division).
GENEVIEVE 1
FIRPO 2
QUARTERLY 3

INDIAN ATHLETIE'S REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

CHOUGULE'S BETTER TIMING THAN WINNER'S INARACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 22.

In the sports at Herne Hill on Saturday in the semi-Marathon race of thirteen miles, the Indian, Chougule, though not competing covered the course for practice and finished the first in 84 mins 80 and twofifths secs. He received a medal as a special prize. Norton (Surrey Athletic Club) won in 85 mins 34 and twofifths secs.

CEYLONESE CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 21.

A movement is afoot to send a cricket team to England. The team will be composed of Europeans and Ceylonese, comprising the best cricket talent of the Island.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

RS. 5,000 REALISED FOR COW PROTECTION SOCIETY.

The Deshi Natak Samaj gave a charity performance of "Sati Draupadi" in the Bhangwadi Theatre, Bombay, in aid of the funds of the Cow Protection Society, when the play was patronised by respectable ladies and gentlemen. The theatre was packed to its utmost capacity. On the motion of Mr. Lalji Naranji, the Hon. Mr. Purchotamdas Thakordas presided over the function. Mr. Harjivan Valji, Secretary of the Cow Protection Society thanked the Manager of the Theatrical Company for their kind help, and complimented the Moslem Volunteers who had rendered great help in the movement of stopping the slaughter of Cows. Messrs. H. L. Damani and Anjoom also spoke on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas then presented two silver medals to the Moslem Volunteers and a gold medal to Mr. Chandulal the Proprietor of the Theatrical Company. Messrs. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty and Harjivan Valji then thanked the Cloth Market Volunteers, the Lohana Volunteers Corps and the Bhatia Volunteers Corps, and also Mr. Dayalji, for their efforts in selling the tickets for that night's performance and making it a huge success.

The proceeds of the performance were been about Rs. 5,000.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

RARE AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

After a short visit to the Madras Presidency on professional work Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, the well-known Diabetes Specialist has RETURNED TO BOMBAY and will be glad to treat "DIABETES" suffering patients.

During the short stay he has made here before he has treated and has completely cured many persons of whom the following are a few:—

KANYALAL BADRIDAS, a Cotton Merchant, Bombay writes:—

"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst the Sp. Gravity was 1037 and sugar 5-62 per cent. After treatment, the examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M. D. B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory "Sugar was found nil" and Sp. Gravity 1013.

Mr. BHAILAL V. KHOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medical drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course, in such a marvellous that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is a diabetes specialist in name but a specialist indeed in reality. My Sp. Gr. which was in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar [illegible] of urine fell down from 24 to nil [illegible] ments were not at all visible.

CONSULTATION—8 to 10 [illegible] 7 p.m.

Address:—
"MARKER HOUSE,"
Khetwadi Main Road,
Telegrams:—[illegible]

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 23, 1920.

THE NEWEST FIGHT.

To anyone who is not interested in the subject it will be a matter of amazement to find what vigourous action the world has lately been taking to cut out of its life certain cankerous growths. For centuries the world has waged a weariful, despairing, intermittent warfare against the disease and demoralisation caused by what is not inaptly described as the social evil. Suddenly, about the middle of the war, a breath of fresh air breathed through the tired army. The jaded vanguard realised that it had been reinforced by a whole new army, and equipped with a marvellous new weapon. Hope and vigour revived. The battle is now being waged with a zeal and effectiveness never known before. The apparently impregnable fortress of prostitution and disease looks as if it might be damaged, if not taken. The newly enfranchised women of twenty-six countries have raised a banner with the strange device, "One moral standard," and the believers in racial health are determined that the most insidious and devastating, but also most easily cured of diseases shall be got under. It will take the fortress all its time to defend both these fronts, against such determined attackers.

The easier side for attack is that of entrenched disease. With what now seems to us to be imbecile futility, the disease has so far been attacked only when it showed itself in a small professional class. But this most infectious of complaints does not attack one sex only, nor only women whose names are known to the police. As well might a police regulation be passed that only male cholera cases, between the age of eighteen and thirty, need be isolated. Clandestine prostitution is a far vaster evil than professional, and so far entirely free from medical inspection. Compulsory notification is the only measure that can touch ninety-five per cent. of the men and women who are poisoning the very springs of national life. Yet the British Medical Association still lifts its hands in horror at the thought of making notification compulsory. It still thinks that compulsory notification would deter patients from seeking early advice, though there is absolutely no evidence from the countries that have tried it that this result follows. In fact by the clever device of making notification anonymous as well as compulsory, the statute has lost much of its sting; not all its sting, for the doctor is bound to disclose the name and address of any patient who discontinues treatment before receiving a clearance certificate. But it is found that the vast majority of patients are not only willing but anxious to accept treatment. In only a comparatively small number of cases are the doctors driven to publishing the names and addresses of patients. In Victoria, (Australia) nearly 8,000 persons were notified in the proportion of five men to one woman. Of these 1,500 made some difficulty about complying with the Act, enforcing treatment. Of the 1,500, 59 per cent. were traced and dealt with so that out of 7,635 infective persons only 713 escaped altogether, to carry infection abroad; a very remarkable result. Treatment in fact seems limited not by recalcitrancy on the part of the patients but by lack of accommodation. There is little use in legislating, or in making notification compulsory until adequate facilities for treatment have been provided. It is no use telling patients that they must be treated until these are hospitals, night clinics and dispensaries ready to receive them. Bombay has not even got wards set apart in the existing hospitals, nor any adequate system of dispensaries. Great Britain, which is behind many other countries in legislation to promote social hygiene, is equipping itself with the necessary facilities for treatment and will no doubt make up lost ground shortly.

The attack on the second front, that of order, is being carried on under greater difficulties. If disease could be entirely eliminated, there would still be every reason for putting up a fight on behalf of minors, feeble-minded women, illegitimate children and broken-up homes. If the dread penalty of disease were taken away, infanticide, and the flaunting temptations to moral suicide in great cities would not become less. America, which has gone farthest in measures repressive of vice, claims to have brought about a social revolution by the abolition of Red Light districts, which have now ceased to be a feature of municipal life. America denies that the evil has simply been driven underground. It claims that the harrying and scattering policy has been really effective even in big towns, and the ownership of disorderly houses has become more risky and expensive and therefore less attractive as a trade. The policy for repression is still hotly debated, but it is sheer gain that every country is now discussing what measures may be taken to increase order as well as health. Women are not going to submit to the old state of things. Everywhere public opinion is ripening for reform, and not least in Bombay.

G. I. P. RY. CONFERENCE.

It is to be regretted that the conference of the Railwaymen's delegates and official representatives, to settle the Railwaymen's demands, has proved to be a failure. Neither side appears to have approached the subject or discussed the issues at stake in a spirit of compromise, which is the essential condition of a settlement. Now, it has to be examined which side was reasonably expected to make concessions—the underpaid and overworked employees who, either as applicants or supplicants, had so far shown great sobriety and discretion in their agitation demanding adequate emoluments at a time when the cost of living had gone up by 150 per cent—or the fat-salaried representatives of the employers, the officials confident of every support for upholding the cause of the shareholders enjoying handsome dividends all these years, and, perhaps, anxious to prove their "loyalty" to the acting Agent. It was generally expected that the official representatives with the wise counsel of the acting Agent would show greater forbearance in the consideration of the *res augusta domi* of the employees with a view to settle an issue which vitally concerns a loyal band of servants of the company whose only sin has been that they want a living wage to keep their body and soul together with at least some appearance of decency. But the officials, appeared, to be inexorable in their attitude, which ultimately led to the failure of the Conference. To add fire to the fuel, the acting Agent appeared on scene in the penultimate stage of an impending catastrophe, playing the role of a benevolent preacher of the doctrine of reasonableness, as though the employees' delegates were so many children! "Go home," said Mr. Rumboll, "and do not agitate any longer Thus ended the conference, to which Mr. Rumboll's hands were forced by the vision of a cataclysmic disaster, which, however, vanished later, when his soul found solace in a mysterious way in adhering to his original attitude of not conceding the men's demands.

The chances of settlement by referring the issues at stake, viz., the four points which remain to be settled, to an Arbitration Board, the personnel of which will be acceptable to both the parties, seem to be very remote. In the first instance the employees must be satisfied as to the bonafide of each of the members of the proposed Board. The Railway Board, whose limited responsibility for the management of a company's internal affairs is well-known, will be handicapped in absence of any direct information as to the acceptability or otherwise of a person whom it may want to nominate for the proposed Arbitration Board. We, however, await further development, with the confident hope that a solution will still be found which will put an end to the troubles and worries of all concerned. In the meantime the railwayman under the judicious guidance of Mr. Pryke will, we have no doubt, continue to evince the patient sobriety which has evoked admiration from all quarters.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

The appointment of Sir William Meyer as the High Commissioner for India raises some important questions of policy. According to the Simla communique, the Crew Committee had recommended that "the Government of India should have a special representative of high status in London who would eventually take over all the work hitherto done by the India Office, which is of an agency as opposed to a political or administrative character." But the work enthusted to the first High Commissioner,—consisting as it does of the care of students, the purchases of stores, etc.,—seems scarcely to be in accord with the spirit of this recommendation. Similar officers of the self-governing dominions occupy a position more analogous to that of an ambassador than of a mere agent. They speak to the Imperial Government, as accredited representatives, from a practically independent country; negotiate treaties in which their colony might be particularly interested; carry out propaganda work when necessary; explain any question of domestic colonial policy if required. But this new agent of the Government of India is only a sort of glorified "buyer," whose utility will be considerably lessened by the existence of a Trade Commissioner, on the one hand, and an Adviser to the Indian students, on the other. "Our Sir William" will, therefore, be only a fifth wheel in the coach. He cannot represent the Indian view of the treatment of Indians in British colonies; he cannot suggest a change in the economic treaties with particular countries for the benefit of India; he cannot even determine the purchase of silver, the floating of loans or the placing of deposits which have in the past occasioned some of the gravest scandals in the India Office administration. What exactly will he do which Mr. Arnold or Mr. Ainscough could not have done? This quite possibly is but one more example of the new pernicious policy of multiplying highly paid offices for the benefit of the retired civilian, and adding to the cost of civil administration. We do not know what or how Sir William will be paid. Presumably, he cannot be paid less than his subordinate, the Trade Commisioner. Whatever the salary, it will, of course, be in addition to the pension he draws as a retired civilian. There would also be salaries of his staff, office rent, besides the non-effective charges of his establishment. All this would mean an increased cost of at least £10,000 a year now, and much more later by progressive increments. What will India gain in return?

Notes of the Day.

Witness to Breach of Promise.

With reference to the Government's decision to set up a Parliament with British advisers for the Government of Mesopotamia, and Sir Percy Cox's appointment Colonel T. E. Lawrence, who was the right hand man of Emir Feisul in organising the scattered Bedouin forces of the King of Hedjaz, which eventually drove out the Turks from Mesopotamia, declared to a "Daily Mail" representative that "every Arab with a rifle is against the British." Tracing the cause of disaffection as a result of the British mandate in Mesopotamia, Col. Lawrence had the candour to admit that there had been a distinct breach of promise. "We *promised*", affirmed the Colonel categorically, "Mesopotamians an Arab Government advised by British, and we set up British Government advised by Arabs." To this must, therefore, be attributed the root cause of disaffection which subsequently developed into armed revolt. The verdict of this young scientist, who bloomed into full-blown Colonel in the British Army within three years by his persistent and heroic efforts in organising Bedouin forces and his strategic achievements which baffled the Turks, is the most crushing evidence of th barefaced hypocrisy of which the British Foreign Office is guilty.

Arabs Are Gallant in Warfare.

Speaking of the general apprehension that British women are likely to be molested by the insurgent Arabs, Col. Lawrence, speaking from his intimate knowledge of Arab character, gained during his stay in the wilds and deserts of Mesopotamia, assured the British public that whatever wild pictures they might have drawn of the Arabs, they were essentially gallant in warfare and the relatives need have no fear for the safety of their womenfolk in Mesopotamia. "The Arabs during the war have never outraged the enemies' women and is unlikely that any white woman will be molested."

Soldiers in the Civilian's Saddle.

Out of "patriotic" considerations—which, however, take little count of the claims of the children of the soil—the Ceylon Government have bestirred themselves lately to provide comfortable billets for "returned soldiers." A number of these are to be provided with posts in the handsomely-paid Ceylon Civil Service and the examination to test their qualifications concluded only last week. One of our Ceylon contemporaries publishes the list of questions set at this examination. We propose to pick out a few of these for the edification of our readers. The aspirants for Civil Service honours had previously been told that no text-books would be prescribed for any subject "as the object of the examination was mainly to test as far as possible the powers of the candidates to express themselves clearly and intelligibly in English and their general knowledge." They had been further fortified with the assurance that each candidate would be interviewed by a Board of Selection, which would consider the records of the candidates and the results obtained at the examinations and would, as a result of the interview, "award additional marks as they might consider deserved, based on these records, including war service, and on the impression made on them by the candidates." How the soldiers must be vying with one another to leave an indelible impression on the minds of the members of the Board!

Tests of "Administrative Capacity."

Here are some of the typical questions figuring in the papers on "General Knowledge":—

How do you account for the present position in Ireland? What remedies would you suggest?

What are the meaning and derivations of Bolshevism; Jingoism; Catholicism; Mendelism; Anarchism; Totenism; Neo-Platonism.

What changes in dress and food would you expect an Eastern community to adopt after close association with Western civilization? Explain their significance.

Who were the founders of the following religions, and from what countries did they come: Christianity; Mahommedanism; Buddhism; Confusianism?

Explain—(1) The action of the Moon on the tides, (2) An Eclipse of the Sun, (3) A Falling Star, (4) A Waterspout, (5) The Spectrum, (6) A Mirage.

What do you understand by the seven wonders of the world? Where are they?

Mention six of the world's greatest buildings. With what periods of architecture are they connected?

What are the objects of—(1) A Training College, (2) A Gymnasium, (3) A Polytechnic, (4) A Night School, (5) Continuation Classes, (6) Extension Lectures. Why are they so called?

Name six of the greatest Sinhalese Kings, and state reasons for your selection.

What are the best-known remedies for—(1) Malarial Fever, (2) Cholera, (3) Snake-bite, (4) Sun-stroke, (5) Hydrophobia.

After these "stunners," the soldier who could be expected to muster sufficient glimmering of intelligence to face the following poser must indeed be reckoned among the supermen and fully entitled to rule over the inhabitants of the "Pearl in the Indian Ocean", never mind about the "impression":—"If Ceylon were washed out to sea, to what country would you wish it to be joined? Give reason."

"Expeditious Justice."

In commenting the other day on the zea inspiring the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court in his recent attempts to clear off the heavy arrears of work obtaining on both sides of the Court, we stated that in one year his lordship had practically exhausted all the Appellate Side civil work, having sometimes daily disposed of twenty to twenty-five appeals The Chief Justice has supplied us with figures relating to first and second appeals disposed of from 22nd July 1919 to the end of last month by the First Appellate Court, which show that the impression conveyed by our statement, in this respect, is not wholly justified. According to these figures 1,468 appeals were disposed of on 162 days during the period, giving an average of 9.06 appeals per day. Though on no day were 25 appeals disposed of, there was one day on which 20 appeals were disposed of, and on 14 days between 15 to 17 appeals were disposed of.

The Case of Mamlatdars.

We have already written about the inadequate character of the revised scale of pay which the Local Government propose to recommend in the case of the Mamlatdars. Since we wrote last, the Mamladars of the Presidency have met in conference and have made a claim for a minimum salary of Rs. 350 and a maximum of Rs. 600 with an annual increment of Rs. 25, without any efficiency bar. The Conference also appointed a deputation to wait on the Governor, but the latter, it appears, has asked Mr. Mead to interview the deputation and "explain to them the position"—whatever that may mean. This attitude of the Governor may lead some of the Mamlatdars to fear that their grievances will be unheeded, but we sincerely hope this will not be the case and that Government will go carefully into the question of the adequacy of the salaries proposed, in view of the present extraordinary rise in the cost of living.

M. O. FROM MADRAS TO BOMBAY STOPPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 22.

The Postmaster-General, Madras, notifies that owing to the strike of the postmen of Bombay booking of insured articles and parcels and issue of money orders addressed to the areas served by the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub-offices have been stopped until further orders.

A number of graduate voters of Madras have sent a requisition to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar to stand as candidate for the University seat in the local Legislative Council. (A.P.)

THE NON-CO-OPERATION CONGRESS.

REMINISCENCES AND REFLECTIONS.

(By Our Special Representative.)

The Special Congress is over. A week has passed and the country is watching with no little anxiety how the special feature of the Special Congress, the doctrine of non-cooperation is being put into practice. If non-cooperation in practice means the announcement from day to day of withdrawal from contesting a council seat or the return of an honorary medal, or the resignation of a title, we can hope that even a month alone will show that Mr. Gandhi's efforts, in pursuading the public in this country that his idea of non-cooperation, both as regards principle and practice, as the only practicable one, have been eminently successful. This is, however, non-cooperation which touches the classes and not the masses. The Special Congress was a unique occasion in the history of Indian political effort when the classes may be said to have come into conflict with the masses.

A Question of "Ultra Vires."

The "masses" as Mr. Gandhi knew very well were definitely inclined in the direction of some radical measure which they wished their leaders to adopt. The vast number of delegates who represented the "masses" showed by their votes as clearly as possible what the mass feeling was. The classes, however, the old stalwarts who ran the Congress, until but ten years ago, the theosophist politicians, who are opposed to the principle and practice of non-cooperation earnestly and emphatically as a measure leading to revolution and not evolution, and the middle aged Nationalist leaders who although extremist in principle wanted to be moderate and prudent and cautious in action,—these were all assailed with doubts and divisions, with a feeling of insecurity and anxiety, these leaders of public opinion spent a considerable time in postponing decisions by means of amendments the dexterity of which everybody acknowledged. There was the Gandhi programme, always liable to alteration in an extreme direction so far as the principle of "nothing to do with the Government" was concerned, with the Mahatma ready to explain it at any moment in the debate and always willing to accept a compromise if that only meant the addition of another adjective. So we came "non-violent, progressive and (god bless the word) gradual" (non-cooperation. After the heated discussions in the Subjects Committee, we had arrived at "non-violent and progressive." The day after, in the open Congress the word gradual was gracefully incorporated by Mahatma Gandhi to explain how non-cooperation was to be introduced. This saved the lawyer politician from a very awkward *impasse* but in private conversation, the subtlety of a southern Indian mind of great legal acumen did not fail to point out that the introduction of the weapon of non-cooperation at this Special Congress was really *ultra vires*. Were they not told at Amritsar that a Special Congress would be called after the publication of the Congress Sub-Committee Report on the Punjab atrocities and this Special Congress would consider principally the question of the Punjab. Non-cooperation then ought to be introduced for the country's acceptance at Nagpur and not at Calcutta. So ran the argument, but we Indians are great agitators *amongst ourselves* and the group of politicians who debated over Bengali sweets the question of *ultra vires* somehow forgot to point it out at the proper time and place.

Mr. Gandhi: Manner and Method.

It would be interesting to say a word about the Mahatma's manner and method. As the followers of Mr. Gandhi realize with conscious pride they have in their Guru not only a political leader, guide, philosopher and friend but a man of unimpeachable integrity whose devotion to truth does not make him remain only an idealist. They know that he is an experienced agitator well versed in the art of political strategy. The strategy was clearly discernible in the difference in his attitude at Amritsar and at Calcutta. Amritsar saw him giving a veiled threat that in case his phraseology of welcoming the Reforms was not accepted by the Congress he would seek another platform. The beginning of this month found him so thoroughly fortified in his position as the one personality whose guidance the Indian "masses" would accept that he declared with easy grace his principle that if the Congress failed to accept his programme he would remain in the Congress and try to convert the minority against him into a majority. While he was uttering this sentence there was no doubt however in that vast concourse of people, whose was the majority.

In a certain sense Mr. Gandhi's method of debate is feminine. Like a woman he never indulges in an argument, he simply makes a statement. A certain thing is so and so, says the Mahatma and you have to accept it ultimately, because you feel that that statement has been made after the deepest and the most prolonged thought. Mr. Gandhi is not a man for a hasty generalization, nor will there be in his case any indulgence in over-statement. In fact his great *forte* is under-statement. As regards the boycott of the councils, a method of non-cooperation in the Gandhi programme, which the Congress bourgeoisie dreaded the utmost, it was the under-statement of the case which helped Mr. Gandhi the most. When he said that with his experience of English constitutional life and practice, he always found that a Government flourishes most by obstruction, the majority of his followers felt that this was only pointing out the futility of obstruction as mildly as possible. They have become convinced that in the evolution of Indian Sinn Fein it is both useful and courageous to take the last step first. They would not stoop to obstruct, they would simply have nothing to do with a Government which has not righted the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and which denies India the right of self-determination. The obvious retort to this attitude, that in Ireland they do not make a shibboleth of non-

(Continued on page 8).

COAL STRIKE CLOUDS.

ROLLING UP AFRESH!

CERTAINTY OF STRIKE.

MEETING OF 22ND OF FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES.

TAKING SECOND BALLOT—A POSSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

The coal-strike clouds are rolling up again, for the situation is ominous in view of the miners' delegates endorsement of their Executive's action in rejecting the Government proposal for an inquiry into the two shilling wage-claim and it would seem that the strike is certain, unless there is some development at the eleventh hour. At present, there is no sign where this is coming from.

It is clear that direct negotiations between the miners and Government have ended, and the only hope now is that the third party may come to rescue in time to avert the calamity of a strike. Both railwaymen and transport workers appear to be backing the miners and the meeting to-morrow of the Triple Alliance the "Big Three of the British Industry" to determine the question of joint action is likely to be fraught with the most momentous consequences.

One possibility, which may not be excluded, is that the miners' leaders may consent, on the recommendation of their allies, to take a second ballot of the miners in order to test the feeling of the rank and file, or, if this does not materialise, that Mr. Lloyd George will intervene personally.

MINERS' CONFERENCE.

EXECUTIVE'S STRIKE PROGRAMME ENDORSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 22.

The brief official report of the miners' Conference is obscure, but it is understood to mean that the Conference endorsed the Executive's strike programme. The delegates of the Railway men's Union held a prolonged Conference today, to consider the threatened miners' strike, but no statement regarding their decisions is issued.

OLDHAM MILL OPERATIVES.

IN FAVOUR OF GENERAL STRIKE.

30,000, MEN AND 200 MILLS IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 22.

With reference to the strike in the spinning mills in the Oldham district a meeting of the operatives has passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority in favour of a general strike to-morrow. Thirty-thousand operatives are affected and two hundred mills will be idle. The meeting resolved to form a separate Spinners' Union. There is little likelihood of a settlement until after the holidays, a fortnight hence.

DEPRESSION IN EAST LANCASHIRE.

CLOTH MARKETS STAGNANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 22.

East Lancashire is at present suffering from a period of depression not experienced for many years. Cloth markets are stagnant, and over half of the looms in Blackburn are idle. Great Harwood, which depends on India trade, is, according to the Weavers' Secretary in a terrible plight. Property owners are foregoing the increased rents and local clubs are supplying free meals.

IF IRELAND REVOLTS.

"GOVT. READY FOR IT."

SIR NEVIL MACREADY'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

Paris.—Sir Nevil MacReady, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, interviewed by the "Liberte's" Dublin correspondent, admitted that there had been a few cases of reprisals by the army against the Sinn Fein, but said that at the most they numbered three. Steps were being taken to prevent the recurrence of such acts. He is reported to have stated that the liberation of Mayor MacSwiney would immediately result in an appreciate increase in the breaches of law.

He added that the Government was perfectly ready for a general revolt. He was deeply convinced that Ireland desired peace, but a very small band of terrorists were ruling the situation. The majority of their names were known and the day might come when we might be able to effect a definite clearance of them. He believed that a month after that Ireland would know tranquillity and peace.

MORE IRISH TRAGEDIES.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF POLICE SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 22.

Tragedies continue to be reported from Ireland. The District Inspector of Police Burke, was shot dead at a seaside village of Balbriggan, last night, and his brother Police Sergeant was seriously wounded. Serious disturbances occurred in Balbriggan throughout the night in consequence of this.

POLICE REPRISALS.

It is alleged that the auxiliary police carried out reprisals and subjected the village to a night of terror. They burned down an extensive new factory, incidentally belonging to an English firm, and destroyed the whole street inhabited by the working folk. Men, women, and children wheeling their belongings in peramulators are fleeing from the village. Two civilians were killed and several wounded including some of the refuges whose hands and faces were cut by flying glass and debris.

The police shot dead two civilians at Abbeyfeale, County Limerick who failed to answer a challenge.

LORRIES FIRED AT.

It is reported that the military lorries, carrying to the prison forty Sinn Feiners, who were rounded up at Enniskerry, while drilling were fired on in Dublin, the bullets piercing the sides of the lorries. There were no casualties.

POSTAL & TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

NO ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S ULTIMATUM.

STRIKE FEVER SPREADING

The strike situation remains unchanged. The third day has gone by without either of the parties approaching each other for a satisfactory settlement. In the meantime the Post Office is trying to cope with the work as best as it can. The Telegraph men also have remained out in accordance with their resolutions to stand by their fellow-workers of the Post Office, and in this case also there is nothing happening. The men are sitting on the Maidan and meetings are held and speeches are made every now and then. They are determined to hold on until their just grievances are put right by the authorities. They say that it is not a question of living in luxury as some of the mentors of the officials think, but it is a simple question of a living wage. No doubt it is hard for well paid officials, who have already secured their increases amounting to hundreds of rupees, to realise the hardships of the men who have to try their best to make a living on a wage of Rs. 27 and Rs. 35, but that is one of the misfortunes of the situation. Whether they can make the officials understand or not, the men urge that they have to live. But the authorities on the other hand seem to forget everything except work from the employees of the departments concerned. Everybody is expectantly waiting for the arriving of the Director-General of Post Offices to come down to Bombay to settle matters.

STRIKES SPREADING.

In the meantime the strikes are spreading. The G. I. P. Railway men have given 48 hours' notice; the petroleum oil installations have put a stop to all their activities owing to the whole staff of workmen having gone on strike, besides this some 700 weavers from the Mathradas Mill have also gone on strike. In this latter case Mr. Ginwalla tried his best to bring about a settlement, but Mr. Mathadas was peremptory and talked of forfeiting the wages of the men for having gone on strike, etc. The men who were willing to return to work on the advice of their spokesman, Mr. Ginwalla, were thus compelled to stay out and await further developments.

VOLUNTEERS REQUISITIONED.

The postal authorities are opening up more centres for delivery of letters and calling for the services of volunteers. It is stated that many European women have come forward as voluntary workers to assist the Telegraph and Postal Departments. It is not an easy thing to find the addresses whether in the Fort, which is the business part of the town, or in other parts of the city, as the buildings are not even properly numbered. The Boy Scouts are really doing good service to the authorities and the Girl Guides also have come to the rescue of the authorities. But all this assistance does not mean much as very few people have got an intimate knowledge of the intricacies of the different localities. In this quarrel between the the men and the authorities it is really the public who are suffering great inconvenience, and the attitude of the officials, which is as stiff as it can ever be, is not a good augury of an early settlement.

WHAT OPENING OF DELIVERY CENTRES MEANS.

Opening up of centres for delivery in actuality means keeping up huge heaps of letters at different places and every man is at liberty to search for his lettrs in this collection. If this is the sort of arrangement which the postal authorities are going to make to meet the public requirements then the less said of it the better. In a few days as these heaps grow in size with the daily accumulations, the finding of a letter will be a taslr which will be well-nigh impossible. However, the postal authorities are laying the unction to their souls that they have done their duty to their own satisfaction!

MATHRADAS MILL STRIKE.

The strike fever has to some extent, extended even to the mills and the weavers of the Mathradas Mill numbering some 700 have gone on strike. The reason for this is that lately the management have introduced a finer quality yarn and consequently, the men allege, the weight of the cloth which they produce is much reduced, and as they are paid by weight, they state, they lose about half their usual wages. With a view to bring about the termination of this strike, Mr. Ginwalla, with a few representatives of the weavers interviewed Mr. Mathradas, the agent of the Mill, at his office on Tuesday with very unsatisfactory results to all concerned. Mr. Mathradas said, at the outset, that there was no truth in the statement of the men and that no change had been made in the quality of the yarn. Some of the men told Mr. Mathradas that the quality of the yarn now used was finer than before and that the result would be that their wages would be reduced. One man pointed out that he was for merly getting Re. 1-8 per day and that by the reduction in weight he would be getting only annas 14. Mr. Ginwalla suggested that the men should resume work and give the management one month's trial and see at the end of the month if there was any decrease in their wages. To this the men readily consented but Mr. Mathradas said that he was not willing to take back all the men and that they had forfeited their wages. The interview thus ended—without a settlement.

SEWREE OIL INSTALLATION STRIKE.

The workmen of all the oil installations at Sewree, belonging to the various companies, have also gone on strike. The men number about 1,300. The Manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Company was interviewed by Mr. Ginwalla, on behalf of the men, on the 20th, who informed him that he would consult the manager of the different companies, namely the Burmah Oil Company, the Indo-Burmah Oil, Company and the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Ginwalla was accordingly informed on the 21st by the Manager of the Asiatic Oil Company that he had since consulted the other managers and that they were willing to recognise the Petroleum Workers' Union and discuss their grievances with the representatives of the workmen, consisting of two men from each of the instillations at Sewree. He also informed Mr. Ginwalla that accordingly a meeting would be held at the Burmah Oil Company's installation on Thursday at 10-30 a.m. As this time was not suitable to Mr. Ginwalla it was arranged to have the meeting postponed to Friday. A meeting of the workmen will be held at Polbavdi to settle the terms.

A SPECIMEN GENEROSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Baptista, Bar-at-Law the President of the B. P. P. Union in his letter dated the 24th August last to Mr. H. N. Hutchinson the Director General Post and Telegraphs has stated that he was unaware as to how the new revision will be applied to, etc. and I maintain that his statement was perfectly correct as instructions as to how the revision should be applied to are issued only to Paysheet Branch and under the circumstances it is impossible for others to know the same. The scheme is out now at the time of payment on the 3rd instant as per new revision and I am explaining it for knowledge of general public and hope you will publish the same.

2. Let me first of all tell you that a candidate postman is first engaged as a substitute and after a service of a year or more, he is to serve on probation till he is made permanent for two to three years entirely at the choice of the officers. Many postmen are working on probation for a continuous period of 2 to 3 years. They have taken benefit of the privilege leave even, but the present scheme finds no distinction between a man on probation of nearly six to seven years, and the man newly engaged as a substitute. In the new scheme no consideration is made for probationary service and that three years are not considered in permanent service, which means a man who has rendered six to seven years service has not received a pie even. He stands on equal footing with a postman engaged as a substitute.

3. The rate of promotion is one rupee a year, deducting period of sick or without pay leave and furlough.

4. When a man is on leave of any kind (privilege leave also) he is not

(Continued on

NON-COOPERATION IN PRACTICE.

The following candidates have withdrawn their candidature for Council elections:

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyenger, Madras; Mr. Madhavrao Shrihari Aney, the Hon. Mr. Yeshwant Govind Deshpande, Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe, Mr. Jayram Keshao Asnare, Mr. Balkrishna Ganesh Khaparde, Mr. Yadeo Madhao Kale, Mr. Wasudeo Balaji Pimplekar, (C. P. and Berar.)

Messrs. Kirumal Kishindas, and Dr. Choithram, (Hyderabad, Sind).

Mr. N. G. Kargudri, Dharwar.

Mr. Mowdud Rahman, Calcutta.

A board of private arbitration has been formed at Sukkur to settle disputes between landlords and tenants.

An arbitration court has been established at Amraoti, where eminent senor pleaders have consented to act as judges.

Messrs. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, and Manilal Kothari, High Court pleader, Ahmedabad, have suspended their practice.

Messrs. Vallabhbhai J. Patel and Dr. Hariprasad, Ahmedabad have withdrawn their daughters from school.

Babu Ramchandra, Advocate who was standing for Lucknow City and Syed Zahur Ahmad representing Musalmans of the towns of Lucknow and Cawnpore have withdrawn their candidature for the Provincial Legislative Council.

Mr. H. P. Douglas, Bar-at-Law, Sitapur has suspended his practice.

No Moslem candidate was nominated in place of Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji who resigned from Bombay Council and up till Tuesday the last day for voting no votes were recorded. The Collector has informed the Government of this.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN DISPUTE.

RELATIONS IN PECULIAR STATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

The Polish-Lithuanian relations are in a peculiar state. They resemble rather a childish quarrel than a serious dispute involving bloodshed. It appears from the Lithuanian account from Koyno that a couple of days before MM. Paderewski and Woldamar effected a dramatic reconciliation of the national differences at a meeting of the League of Nations at Paris. Negotiations with the same end in view at Kalvaria utterly failed. The Lithuanians complained that the Poles turned up at a meeting place, thirty-five hours late, and then laid down unacceptable conditions, on the rejection of which they departed in dudgeon. The basis of the Paris agreement is that the Lithuanians agree provisionally to adopt the demarcation line drawn by the Supreme Council last year, and it is mutually agreed that the neutrality of the Lithuanian territory shall be observed in so far as the Bolshevist operations are concerned. It remains to be seen whether the League of Nation's first concrete settlement will be respected.

BOLSHEVIKS' RETREAT.

POLES OCCUPY DUBNO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 22.

The Bolsheviks continue their hasty retreat in the districts east and south-east of Lemberg. The Poles, pursuing them, have reached the Galician border at Brody and Husiatyn. The Poles to the north have occupied Dubno

THE ELVERIC FOUND LEAKING.

DAMAGE TO CARGO FEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 22.

Lloyds' Capetown message says that the steamer, Elveric, Calcutta for Buenosaires, arrived on the 17th leaking in number two hold. It is feared the cargo is damaged. The lower tier will be surveyed.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT FIUME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 22.

A telegram from Fiume reports that four cases of bubonic plague have been discovered in a hospital. The cases have been isolated.

IRISH MUNITIONS DISPUTE.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 22.

There has been a serious development in the Irish munitions dispute. The Great Northern Railway has suspended the traffic from Dundalk to Enniskillen, making 563 miles of three Irish trunk lines without passenger traffic. The curtailment, which is a direct result of the refusal of the men to transport ammunition, has dealt a heavy blow at Irish trade.

SEQUEL TO GRANGE HOUSE TRAGEDY.

MR. MC. MIKIN ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 22.

As a sequel to the tragedy at Grange House near Ayr, Mr. McMikin has been arrested.

ON DYER.

"D'ANNUNZIO'S WAY,"

The following letter appears in the "Morning Post":—

Sir,—Your Special Correspondent at Fiume rightly considers D'Annunzio's abuse of Great Britain as of small importance. But there is another aspect of the question. On November 19, 1917, D'Annunzio received the British Military Cross—not for flights of abusive rhetoric, but for his flights as an aviator. Yet this is how the decorated poet speaks of the British Army in general, and of General Dyer in particular (I quote from the *verbatim* report of his speech at Fiume, reported in the "Gazzetta del Popolo" of Turin of August 17):

The Sheik of Nazlet, who had his children bludgeoned by the English brute, his women violated, his old men dragged off and trodden under foot, his camp devastated, his flocks stolen, his house burned, looks with horror and rancour at this light (Fiume) and no longer despairs.

The little martyr of Sinn Fein, who had his father and his elder brothers beaten down like mad dogs by the English brute in a Dublin street, and was shut up in a criminal lunatic asylum "at his Majesty's good pleasure," sees from the depths of his anguish this light (Fiume), and no longer despairs.

The native of Amritsar, sole survivor of the slaughter ordered and conducted by the English brute Dyer (even the brutes have a name) "for his Majesty's good pleasure," the fugitive, plagued and starved and persecuted, turns to this light (Fiume), and no longer despairs.

It is to be hoped, Sir, that the next time this new saviour of humanity is photographed with all his decorations the British Military Cross will not be among them. For "Palmam qui meruit ferat." A decoration worn by the "English brutes" is surely not worthy of the limelight which surrounds the poet of Fiume.—Yours, etc.,

A PROSE WRITER.

August 24.

ITALIAN LABOUR TROUBLE.

TURBULANCE AT TURIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

A Milan message to "The Times" says that although the Confederation of Labour has ordered the workers to evacuate the commandeered factories, turbulence continues at Turin. Another chemical factory was seized on the 18th after a struggle, and a fight between metal workers and the Carabineers occurred at Brescia.

EUPEN AND MALMEDY TERRITORIES.

TO BE UNDER BELGIAN SOVEREIGNTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 22.

A Brussels message to "The Times" says that flags are flying on public buildings in the territories of Eupen and Malmedy in celebration of the Council of League of Nations' decision to place them under the Belgian sovereignty. The Belgian Prime Minister has issued a proclamation of welcome.

Eupen and Malmedy were renounced by Germany to Belgium under the Peace treaty, subject to the confirmation by a plediscite. Out of 34,000 inhabitants only 250 declared their preference for German rule.

BALBRIGGAN BLAZE.

40 HOUSES AND SHOPS BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

Altogether about thirty houses and shops, besides the factory, were burned at Balbriggan, last night. The fresh police drove through the town, in lorries this afternoon, discharging their rifles and throwing bombs, but there were no casualties.

PRESIDENT DESCHANEL.

MESSAGE OF RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., Sept. 22.

Paris.—Following is the text of President Deschanel's message resigning the Presidency which was read simultaneously in the Senate and the Chamber:—

"My state of health no longer allows me to assume the high functions with which your confidence has invested me and the absolute necessity which has been imposed upon me to take complete rest renders it my duty no longer to delay in informing you of the decision which I have been compelled to take. It is infinitely painful and it is with a deep heart pang that I renounce the noble task of which you have judged me worthy."

The president of the Chamber expressed the Chamber's sympathy with President Deschanel to which M. Millerand associated the sympathy of the Government. The Chamber and the Senate will meet at Versailles Thursday for the election of the new president.

DRAMATIC SCENES IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 22.

A Paris message states that President Deschanel's message of resignation was to-day read in the Chamber of Deputies by the President of the Chamber. When the reading began, everyone rose, with the exception of the Extreme Socialists, and there was some shouting of "Stand Up," but the Socialists remained firm and the hubbub soon subsided.

The surprise of the day came when the message was finished. Everyone expected that M. Millerand would proceed to the Tribune, and organised demonstrations were about to break out, but suddenly the Premier was seen in the front row. It was then realised that the Premier had cleverly avoided anything which might have given the proceedings the character of a *coup de theatre*. M. Millerand only said a few words of sympathy on behalf of the Government, and sat down amidst loud cheers.

CONDITION BECOMES WORSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 22.

Paris.—"The Journal" states that President Deschanel is confined to his chamber. It is persistently rumoured at Ramcouillet, where he is staying, that his condition has become worse and rigorous precautions have been taken to prevent the approach of visitors.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

"TIMES" EULOGY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

"The Times" says:—Sir William Meyer is, by general consent, one of the most forceful and ablest men the Indian Civil Service has produced in our day. His reputation as a vigiliant custodian of India's not very elastic revenues, his love of efficiency and intolerance of idleness and ineptitude, guarantee prudent exercise of the large spending powers on behalf of the Government of India.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The monsoon is weak except in the peninsula and the tendency towards formation of a disturbance in the Bay is less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Mysore and the north Madras coast and local in Central India east, south Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, east United Provinces, Gujarat and south Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Lashio three-quarters of an inch, Benares one, Nagpur, Chanda a half, Jagdalpur three-quarters, Belgaum one, Poona, Aurangabad, Gulbarga a half, Kanada two.

[illegible] temperature is higher than usual along [illegible] Western Frontier.

[illegible] of rain in South Burma [illegible] length of Peninsula.

THE NON-CO-OPERATION CONGRESS.

(Continued from Page 6.)

violence and that because of this non-violence Mr. Gandhi has become the best ally of the Indian Bureaucracy, being in fact its most honoured and honorary agent in the preservation of peace and order, this obvious retort fell flat, because if you preached the futility of the boycott you ran the risk of being charged with personal ambition and want of heroic self-sacrifice. As our lawyers were the only people who ventured to point out the futility of the boycott, as well as its inadvisability, they became the most ridiculous in the eyes of the average delegate.

Leaderless Maharashtra.

But what would have happened if the Lokmanya were living. Would Mr. Gandhi then have become more amenable to compromise? Would Mr. Tilak have accepted the item in the Gandhi programme over which such a battle raged, the item of boycotting the Councils? In the course of a couple of hours "The Chronicle" special representative heard six interpretations of Mr. Tilak's attitude regarding non-cooperation. And the thought arose in his mind—would it not reduce the political temperature in the Congress pandal that day if Heaven were to permit the Lokmanya to cry out from above "traduttore, traditore —(translators, traitors) this is what I meant and nothing else" so that a clear definite expression of his views were forthcoming. It was a pity that the late Lokmanya's lieutenants could none of them give an authoritative lead that day to the Maharashtra delegates much less to the Congress. They said of course 'yes' for the principle of non-cooperation and uttered an emphatic 'no' regarding the boycott of the councils. This is not their fault. During Mr. Tilak's regime he had several excellent understudies, but now recognises second-in-charge who would automatically and peacefully step into the place rendered vacant at such an inopportune time. It is true that both Mr. Baptista and Mr. Kelkar did their best in their own manner to press forward the Deccan, the Congress Democratic party view. But Mr. Baptista is the victim of an alliterative phrase, while Mr. Kelkar the recognised link between the Moderate and Extremist, a man trusted in all sections of political thought, was quietly pursuasive and coldly logical. He is well-known for his sobriety of judgment, but do a mass of fifteen thousand people want sobriety of judgment or do they want and insist upon having and honouring the driving power of fervid enthusiasm?

The Three Js.

It would of course interest Bombay readers to know what impression was produced upon the Congress or rather on the average delegate by the activities of Messrs. Jinnah, Jamnadas and Jayakar. Mr. Jamnadas found himself in the unhappy but happily clear position of being against both the Gandhi principle and programme. He showed courage and enthusiasm in addressing an assembly prepared not to listen to him and irritated against him when he showed from the beginning that he knew how to commit the mistake of rubbing people the wrong way. Everybody was conscious of course that Mrs. Besant and all her political grandchildren, although they had the sympathy of the majority of Deccan delegates in the matter of refusing a boycott of the councils, would prove themselves a futile force as against the followers of Mr. Gandhi. These latter, however, heard Mr. Jinnah always with great care although he did not escape interruption owing to his habit of asking questions to which, answers thoroughly unsatisfactory to his own case were sure to be forthcoming. But if you want a case to be expounded to you, you are bound some day or other to go to Mr. Jinnah. He possesses in a remarkable manner both lucidity of phrase and clarity of vision, and although one cannot refer in detail to Subjects Committee proceedings which are strictly private, one may be permitted to remark that his speech showing the futility of adopting certain items in the Gandhi programme and urging for a patient examination of the question before action is undertaken, was a remarkable fine performance.

A French wit once said of his best friend that the latter was "almost a gentleman, almost a great man." One has to remark about Mr. Jayakar that he has been "almost a Nationalist." Bombay readers have had already the benefit of seeing in print a verbatim report of his remarkable speech in the open Congress. It is no exaggeration to say that his was one of the few speeches heard with respect and close attention, by an assembly which was by no means inclined to accept the words of prudent counsel which he uttered. Elegant indiction, careful in phraseology, Mr. Jayakar is always anxious to be less equivocal as possible. He is easily the most persuasive, the most lucid and the most attractive of our public speakers, but the question is when is he going to accept the responsibilities and the risks of being a leader.

The Results.

The President of the Special Session with his attitude of strict neutrality was an asset whose value came to be realized only after the event. Many wondered why he did not make his closing speech at the beginning of the non-cooperation resolution. Some found it possible to praise this attitude of allowing the debate to run on, unhindered and unprejudiced by any words of praise or censure regarding the vital issue from the Presidential chair. The Congress intellectuals believe that Lala Lajpatrai is not a visionary in politics and that he could be trusted to work out under the inspiration of Mr. Gandhi the more practical details of the programme accepted by the Congress. But who is going to be more active regarding the programme? The Congress intellectuals? Certainly not, declares the average delegate, and he pins his faith upon the torrid enthusiasm of Mr. Shankat Ali, and upon the fact that the quiet purposeful figure of Mr. Shankerlal Banker is somewhere in the background unobtrusively arranging all the details of an elaborate propaganda, of non-cooperation, resulting in a kind of agitation the like of which has never been seen in this country.

E. G. K.

COOPERATION V. NON-COOPERATION

HAVE YOU TRIED CO-OPERATION?

ASKS MR. BANERJEA!

HIS VISIONS OF THE COMING ERA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

At the Rotary Club lunch this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea delivered an interesting address on Reforms, in the course of which he characterised the Reforms Act as the greatest of India's charters, greater than the Queen's Proclamation which they were accustomed to call their Magna Charta. An elevated manhood, a responsible public life, and an increasing national self-respect were the gifts which would follow in the train of fruition of the great promise of the Reforms Act. When they were in front of such a bright prospect, it seemed to him unfortunate that a section of the community should accept the principle of Non-Cooperation. His Majesty recently issued a proclamation appealing to all classes to cooperate with one another and to forget the past irritations. Were Indians to reply to it by the adoption of the policy of Non-Cooperation? Was there any justification for Non-Cooperation now? Had they tried cooperation, had they found that it was wanting? Then and then only would Non-Cooperation be justified. It seemed that it was a blunder worse than a crime to talk of Non-Cooperation or to accept it as a principle at a time when cooperation was so rich in the promise of an abundant harvest of good for the benefit of the Motherland.

THE "PERILOUS VOYAGE."

MR. SASTRI ON NON-CO-OPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 22.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri visited Sholapur on his way to Madras and addressed a crowded meeting in the Ripon Hall on Non-Cooperation. At the outset, Mr. Sastri said he did not question the legitimacy in certain conditions of passive resistance and quoted his master, the late Mr. Gokhale, in his support. He declared that, by accepting the doctrine of Non-Cooperation, the Congress had committed the country to a calamitous course. The conditions in the country were sufficiently bad and this course would only help to make them worse. He dwelt at length on the circumstances under which the vote was registered in the Congress and said that statistics and probabilities prevent one from accepting the vote as the voice of the country. He deprecated the idea of a minority loyally accepting the majority view even in matters of conscience and that too while the minority still hold the view that the decision is wrong. Instead, they should go about spreading their propaganda converting the majority and thus create the best chances of revising the mistaken decision of the Congress at the next opportunity. This was the rule of conduct in public life.

A MISTAKEN VIEW.

Referring to the recent decision of certain sections of the minority, he said:—"I look upon this self-abdication as one of the most calamitous signs of the times. I cannot conceive any regulation of a corporate body which asks for the surrendering of one's conscience. I believe it is a profoundly mistaken view of public duty which in fact results in placing the Congress above the country."

The speaker next pointed out the necessity for the representation of the different schools of thought in the legislatures and showed how the absence of any one party would deprive the country of their best advice. He examined in detail the different steps in the Non-Cooperation programme and said that on the showing of Mr. Gandhi himself the forces of disorder have only been kept in check temporarily. They would be released in six months' time, that is, long before his remedy could produce any visible effect at all proportionate to the ends in view which now included Swarajya besides the righting of the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs.

PERILOUS VOYAGE.

The speaker then referred to the exodus of the Government of India, the cost of new Council buildings at Simla and Delhi, and the Territorial Force Bill which at last did not at all receive sufficient attention as the country was wholly engrossed in Non-Cooperation. Subjects such as education, sanitation, etc., that vitally affected the economic condition of the masses would be transferred to popular legislatures. It would be, failing to do one's duty to the country if they were going to turn away from these and embark on the perilous voyage of Non-Cooperation.

Mr. Sastri was heard throughout with rapt attention.

"CO-OPERATION OUT OF THE QUESTION."

OBEY THE CONGRESS MANDATE

MR. MAZRUL HUQ'S ADVICE.

Mr. Mazhrul Huq writes to the "Searchlight":. It is the duty of every Congressman to obey the mandates of the Congress resolution in a meeting of that body. The Congress has embarked upon a policy of Non-Co operation with the Government in all its aspects. Similar resolutions have been passed in the Khilafat Conference and the Muslim League. The first and foremost is that all those who have stood as candidates for election as members of different Councils in the country should withdraw their candidature. I had asked for a suffrage of the Musalmans of Saran District. In obedience to the resolution of these bodies. I withdraw my candidature and refuse to take any part in the elections. I as a Mussalman can never co-operate with a Government which is bent upon destroying Islam. As an Indian I cannot work with a Government whose hands are stained with the blood of my countrymen of the Punjab. As long as their grievances remain unremedied, co operation is simply out of question. Now my advice to all voters of the province is that they should refuse to give their votes to such men who intend to flout the resolution of the Congress and co-operate with a cruel and irreligious Government.

PRACTICABILITY OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

MR. J. BANNERJEA'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

A largely crowded mass meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon at the College Square, under the presidency of Srimati Sarala Devi Chaudhrani to consider the question of practicability of Non-Cooperation.

Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee said that he would first try to put the positive aspect of Non-Cooperation and would then meet arguments advanced against its validity. In the first place it appeared to him that cooperation was absolutely impossible so far as an alien Government was concerned. They could not cooperate with tyrants. That was a conclusive argument for Non-Cooperation. Their was an alien Government. It was not their Government. But how could Non-cooperation help them? Absolute, unmitigated independence was their ideal. How could Non-Cooperation further the realisation of that ideal? Every Government depended on one factor and that was willing cooperation of the governed. Without it no Government was possible. Indians formed the superstructure of the Government. If that superstructure was taken away then the whole thing would collapse. If Non-Cooperation was made complete, the whole thing would tumble down. That was a fact which could not be denied. Granted that national independence was their ideal, then Non-Cooperation was the only means to attain it. Total Non-Cooperation could not be effected in a day. It required great strength, physical and moral; strength presupposed discipline and culture. This strength must be acquired by a lengthy process of culture and discipline. Mr. Gandhi said that his present programme of Non-Cooperation would not immediately succeed in paralysing the Government. Mr. Banerjee said that his first proposition was that Non-Cooperation was possible in practice. His second proposition was that they could attain full independence by practising total Non-Cooperation. His third proposition was that complete carrying out of Non-Cooperation required training and culture. His fourth and the last proposition was that the first starting point in this culture was found in Mr. Gandhi's programme.

"A BEGINNING MUST BE MADE."

Mr. Banerjee next dwelt with principal arguments that had been advanced against the Non-Cooperation movement. It had been said that very few men would give up titles, very few lawyers would abstain from practising in law courts, and very few students would be withdrawn from their schools. His answer was that granting that these were not practicable wholesale, it did not matter much. A beginning must be made now. Another objection was that if the programme were followed Government would not be paralysed. The speaker said that in itself it would not, but it would induce in them a mentality which could paralyse the Government. It had been said that they would gain nothing by boycotting Councils. Some said that they could be able to do some service, while others said that they could be able to play the game of obstruction and thereby would attain Swaraj. The speaker could not understand how the Government would be affected by obstructions. Their Council obstructed wholesale the passing of the Rowlatt Act but, in spite of that, the Bill was passed. It had been said that in the new system there would be a non-official majority, but they would not be able to do anything by raising objection in respect of the fiscal questions. The Army and the police were all reserved subjects. As for the non-official majority, he said in actual collision with the Government they would not find themselves in the majority in consequence of the different constituencies and various interests. It was only a paper majority, a nominal and shadowy majority. Those who asserted that they would be able to paralyse the Government by opposition were in the wrong. There was very little in the argument that they would be able to do good to the country by entering the Council. Swaraj did not mean betterment of the present Government, but it meant replacement of the existing Government. The people wanted their own Government and not a better Government by aliens. They should not go to the Council, lest they might do some good to the existing Government and thereby perpetuate their wrongful life in this country.

MR. S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.

WITHDRAWS CANDIDATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has withdrawn his candidature for the University seat of the Legislative Council. He stood for the University seat as representing the views of the majority of Congressmen in the Presidency. The views of that majority, says he, must be presumed to have changed now, though his views remain the same. He can, therefore, no longer represent the views of the Congress. that is, the majority of Congressmen and thinks it right to withdraw his candidature. He says that he feels it his duty in the best interests of the country and as a matter of conscience not to boycott schools, courts and reformed councils.

CATTLE WELFARE.

A MAGNIFICENT DONATION.

Messrs. Purshottamdas Thakordas, Lalji Naranji, Sivnarayan Baldeoram Keliyr write to us:—

With reference to the great movement that is going on all over India in connection with the protection and amelioration of cattle it will be a great satisfaction to the people in general to know that Lady Aymay wife of Sir Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia and daughter of late Sheth Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia has given a donation of land measuring about 5,000 yards situated at Kurol village near Ghatkoper on the Agra Road and valued at about Rs. 30,000 together with a promise to have a shed constructed there on with sufficient accommodation for 100 cattle. The donation is made after the benifit of the sort of their daughter Ratanbai in her six monthly ceremony.

This spontaneous and benevolant gift of Lady Aymay sets an example to others interested in cattle welfare.

Lady Wadia has further consented to take up all the milk produce from the aforesaid cattle shed at the ruling market rate for other charitable concerns under her patronage.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

10 P. C. INCREASE TO EUROPEANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 21.

The terms of the settlement of the strike of the European employees are not yet made public. It is understood the strikers will get a 10 per cent. increase over the average earnings, including wages and production bonus with retrospective effect from the 1st March last.

(Continued from Column 6.)

may reach at the proper time as before and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) BHAVANJI HURBHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1920.

The Postmaster-General,
General Post Office,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Re: Present strike of Postal deliverers.

We beg to draw your prompt personal attention to the above matter. By it we beg leave to inform you, the merchants, shroffs and agents have to suffer very considerably as their letters are not mere letters giving good or bad information but they contain valuable hundies and other papers and Railway Receipts which being lost or delivered even a little late would hurt them much.

Now speaking of our section (Girgaon) we beg to inform you that the post letters are stored at the Post office and Chandabaug where we have to go for delivery of our letters. There after a great worry for hours and hours we receive very few letters at a time or in short we think it is no exaggaration if we say that we have to engage one man for this sole purpose.

But what happens or which is likely to happen is that strangers make wrong use of or destroy letters and thus they do not seek their proper addresses.

Under circumstances we request you to kindly do the needful in the matter so that our letters may be delivered to us regularly as before and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) BHAVANJI HURBHAM & CO.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

(Continued from previous page.)

and duty allowances and the following table will show how the new scheme is quite at disadvantage when a man is on leave.

Old Scale.	New Scale.
18, 10, 28	27 *
20, 10, 30	27, 28
25, 10, 35	29, 30
30, 10, 42	31 [illegible] to 40
35, 14, 49	41 to 43
40, 16, 56	44 to 45

Figures written under an asterisk are naturally different in cases of different men as promotion has been received as per time scale pay. However the maximum amount does not exceed Rs. 45. The men, it should be noted, who are on privilege leave will get one to eleven rupees less, but not a pie more.

5. Enough of privilege leave now as it is at less disadvantage if sick leave and furlough are considered. The Government not only has ignored the principle that a man when sick has necessity of money for medicines etc., but has used it in quite opposite way. As explained in para 2 a man of seven years service will get one rupee promotion per year and the total amount of promotion during whole of his service will be 18 Rupees.

6. What a generous scheme it is "What a fine increment has been given and what a grand provison made when men on sick and privilege leave. I am at a loss to know why the Government has spent somuch upon us instead of utilising the same towards men of higher grade than the members of this Union, as they would have been pleased by such consideration. Mr. Editor, a sane and impartial man will come to conclusion that the scheme has ruined the postmen rather than benefiting them, as it is applied at present.

7. If the scheme is not reconsidered sympathetically, as requested by Mr. Baptista, the men already in service and the fresh candidates should serve on the following clear understanding.

(1) If continuous services are rendered without any sickness from the time a postman is made permanant, he will get a yearly promotion of a rupee and after 22 years will draw Rs. 45/ including his starting pay of Rs. 27, any sickness etc., on the part of the postman will prolong this period.

(2) We are entitled to house allowance of Rs. 7 when on duty only and not when on any kind of leave.

(3) In the similar way Readers and Overseers are entitled to a duty allowance of Rs. 7 and 10 respectively so long they actually work on such posts and not otherwise.

(4) There is scarcity of lodging accommodation in Bombay now a days. Every man when sick necessarily requires a room which shall have to be retained at one's cost during any kind of leave and Government will not spare a pie even.

(5) Whatever may be the standard of dearness of general articles, of rent and of medical help at the time of sickness. The men are required to manage all these expenses within their present resources, Education of children also to be managed within this income.

(6) Inspite of shortage of hands and excess rush of work, men should work, willingly, diligently, and honestly and complete their work in time.

8. The fruit of all this service is a pension one half of the salary after 30 years service provided his service record is clear. If a man leaves the world a single minute before completion of 30 years, there is no pension and nothing of the kind. Pension passes away with the deceased and the destitute family has to seek the unwelcomed employment of domestic works, if there is no relative to help or no property sufficient to maintain the family. Mr. Editor most of the men have died while executing those hard duties while many expired no sooner they went on pension. Difficulties of the family so destitute knew no bounds.

I think none of your readers will blame us if we are driven to unwelcome weapon of strike in view of the present service pay and allowance.—Yours, etc.,

ONE POSTMAN.

PUBLIC COMPLAINTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We shall be highly obliged if you will kindly publish our enclosed two letters which we have addressed to the General Post Master and Telegraph Master General Telegram Office, in your valued paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

BHAVANJI HURBHAM & CO.,
Bombay, Sept. 22.

COPY.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1920.

Telegram Master, in charge,
Govt. Central Telegram Office,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Re: Present strike of Telegram deliverers.

We beg to draw your prompt personal attention to the above matter. A little delay in delivery of cable messages put very often their addressees into big losses.

Foreign message No. 262: This message was despatched from London on the 17th and we think it would have reached here on the 19th instant. On the 20th and 21st we sent our representatives twice a day in the Fort (Central) and Bhendi Bazar offices, but we were unable to get the same yesterday at 9 p.m. after great many difficulties.

Under circumstances we beg to request you to kindly do the needful that the telegrams

(Continued in Column 5.)

LONDON TOPICS.

UNREST IN MIDDLE EAST.

THE COAL CRISIS.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Khilafat Delegation (with the exception of Messrs. Syad Hossain and Kidwai, who were detained here on private business) left for India on August 31st. Prior to their departure they were entertained at a lunch by the Labour Party. Most of the Labour leaders were present and Mr. George Lansbury presided on the occasion. The Delegation explained that on the whole they were not dissatisfied with the fruits of their labour. The Delegation was a success inasmuch as it was able to demonstrate that Moslem sentiment was outraged by the humiliating terms of the Turkish Peace Treaty and that there could not be any real peace either in the Middle East or in India until and unless the terms were revised. They had secured the sympathy of all honest and fair men and women in their cause. But it was a failure inasmuch as it was unable to influence the decisions of the powers that be. However they were convinced that it was folly to expect anything from the present Government, representing Imperialism and Capitalism, and they looked to Labour to help them.

Mr. Lansbury and the other Labour leaders were very sympathetic and pledged to do all in their power to get their grievances redressed. The Delegation had to abandon their idea to visit America, in accordance with the expressed wishes of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali, owing to passage difficulties. It is hoped that all the members of the Delegation would reach India safe and sound, in spite of the rumour current here that it will not be plain sailing for at least one member—Mr. Mahomed Ali.

Indian Gadi.

Since writing my last letter, I hear that there is a great tug-of-war going on in the British Cabinet for the Indian *Gadi*. With a very few exceptions it is the custom of the British Cabinet to get rid of the undesirable but influential and hence indispensable supporters of the Government in power by offering them the coveted position of one of the Indian *Gadis*. Mr. Churchill—the present War Lord—has become a nuisance both to the Government and the English public. Left to himself he would lead England on the war-path in no time. Both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law are anxious to thrust upon him the Indian Viceroyalty and Mr. Churchill is not at all displeased with the idea for at any moment he can quench his thirst for war on the Indian Frontier. But Mr. Montagu is strongly opposed to this, and he has, it is rumoured, threatened resignation. Mr. Lloyd George is anxious not to create another unpleasant impression amongst his Liberal (?) followers, for Mr. Montagu's influence with the Coalition Liberals is not a negligible factor. Another riddle for the Welsh Juggler!

A Sunday paper announces that it understands from a reliable source that Lord Meston is to succeed Lord Sinha as Under-Secretary of State for India. If Lord Islington declines, Lord Meston can, of course, be spotted winner. As nothing has a settled policy with the Coalition, we should not be surprised if some unknown individual is selected.

Unrest in Middle East.

The news from the Middle East shows no signs of improvement (from the point of view of oil-hunters) and grave anxiety is evident in quarters of imperialists and capitalists. The Persian loyalists are meeting with reverses at the hands of Persian Nationalists supported by Russian Bolsheviks. The Persian Protectorate is in trouble and the Anglo-Persian agreement is dead for all practical purposes. The situation in Mesopotamia is critical and in spite of the reinforcements from India there is no prospects of achieving settled conditions, it is declared, before Christmas.

The Arabs are growing more and more restive and daring and every day brings news of either British withdrawal or of garrisons being besieged. British public and press (including the "Times") demands either immediate withdrawal or granting the largest measure of independence to the Arabs and an immediate reduction of the Army of Occupation. Last week report was current that the Government had decided to leave Mesopotamia. However, a semi-official report is issued which states "the Government has never wavered from the policy laid down in the Anglo-French declaration of November, 1918, of setting up an *independent Arab State* in Mesopotamia." "If and when this happy State (disappearance of misunderstandings between the rulers and the ruled) is attained the number of troops in Mesopotamia will be reduced." And in accordance with this policy Sir Percy Cox is sent to Mesopotamia as High Commissioner. That is the way to set up an independent State!

In the meantime, the Greeks and French are meeting with stubborn resistance in Asia Minor and Kemal Pasha is making it very hot for them, and the latest telegram says he is concentrating his forces at Anatolia for a decisive blow.

Mrs. Naidu vs. Mr. Montagu.

It will be remembered that on June 3, Mrs. Naidu, addressing a meeting at the Kingsway Hall, stated that during the Martial Law regime in Amritsar some soldiers "dragged Indian women into the market place and stripped, flogged and outraged them." On July 14, Mr. Montagu, in reply to Sir William Joynson-Hicks, said that Mrs. Naidu's allegations were untrue and that he was having an "inquiry" made on the subject. Last week Mr. Montagu communicated to the member who put this question in the House, a telegram from the Viceroy stating that no complaints of ill-treatment were received from the women in question."

Mrs. Naidu has now addressed a reply to Mr. Montagu in which she says that she could hardly believe the telegram in question is seriously put forward as a refutation of the grave charges based on the evidence given before the Congress Punjab Enquiry Committee and supports them by the statement 147 of the Committee's Evidence. She concludes by saying that she would be prepared to disbelieve these charges only when they have been conclusively disproved by a proper judicial enquiry and she challenges the Secretary of State to hold such an impartial investigation.

Coal Crisis.

The British industrial situation has reached a critical stage. As anticipated in my last letter the miners' ballot has resulted in an overwhelming majority for a strike. The official figures are:—

For a strike	606,782
Against	238,865
Majority for a strike ...	367,917

The majority required to authorise a strike is 66.6 per cent. of the recorded votes, whereas the ballot has resulted in a majority of 71.75.

The Triple Alliance, consisting of Transport Workers, Railwaymen and the Miners, met yesterday to consider the situation. After hearing the statement of the miners' case for the reduction in price of domestic coal by 14s. 2d. per ton and for an advance of 2s., 1s. and 9d. per shift for adults, youths and boys, respectively, unanimously came to the conclusion that the claims were both "reasonable and just" and demanded of the Government to concede same "forthwith." The Conference met again this morning and authorised the Sub-Committee of the Alliance to remain in session. The Miners' Executive is meeting to-morrow to adopt their course of action to compell the Government to comply with their demands.

Mr. Frank Hodges, the Miners' Secretary, has revealed a secret proposal of the miners to join them in an attempt to secure the decontrol of the industry and enter into an alliance with them to secure an increase of price for domestic and industrial coal and the profit accruing therefrom to be divided between the owners and the miners in a definite proportion. The miners have treated this offer with contempt. Unless the Government climb down and avert a general strike, the whole of British industry will be paralysed and hundreds of thousands employed in other industries will be thrown out of employment and the industrial position of Britain in the world market is doomed.

Engineering Lock-out.

Misfortunes never come singly. While the nation is threatened with a coal strike the general situation in the Engineering trade is alarming. The Electrical Employers Union's lock-out notice is due to take effect on Saturday, and this will throw out of employment a large number of members of the Electric Trade Union and also the Amalgamated Engineers' Union and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, as the electricians are the "key" men in the Engineering industry. The trouble originated in a strike over the employment of a non-Union member as foreman in one of the factories. So far the negotiations between the employers and the employees have failed to reach any settlement. The Ministry of Labour has intervened and has heard the employees' case. He is endeavouring to arrange a Conference of the contending parties. Unless a settlement is effected before Saturday the lock-out notice will take effect.

Russo-Polish War.

In reply to Anglo-Italian ultimatum the Soviet Government has withdrawn the offending clause in their Peace terms—a workers' militia in Poland—and has thus deprived the British Government of an excuse for declaring a direct war. The Labour Council of Action has taken this opportunity to demand an immediate peace with Russia and has issued a manifesto instructing all workers to be ready for action—a national strike—failing a satisfactory reply from the Government.

In spite of protestations to the contrary, Poland has demonstrated plainly at the Minsk Conference that she is not anxious for a peace now that her military position is improved. She has rejected Soviet terms *in toto* and in spite of her promise to America not to cross the frontier line as settled by the Allied Powers, Polish armies are again invading Russia. Poland refuses to accept the Curyoon Line as her boundary and demands an extension on strategical grounds as well as buffer States between Russia and Poland. The Minsk Conference is at an end and in accordance with the wishes of Poland, Soviet Russia has agreed to change the venue from Minsk to Riga. It is hoped that this change will result in an acceleration of the rate at which the Conference works and there will be no more delays, whether accidental or tactical.

In the meanwhile, the Soviet army has stopped the Polish advance and is preparing for a counter-offensive. On the Cremean front General Wrangel's Kuban descent has been decisively defeated. The descent no longer exists as a force and the remnants are either hiding in the reeds or are being captured. Wrangel's front is now confined to the Cremean sector. This, of course, will cool down the imperialistic greed of Poland and she will be convinced shortly that it is better to arrive at a peaceful settlement with Soviet Russia.

French interest.

The motive for the relentless persecution of the Soviet and the recognition of General Wrangel by the French has expressed itself through an agreement between the French and General Wrangel, under which the fourth adventurer of Russia offers the "mad dog of Europe" to acknowledge the whole Government and Municipal debts of Tsarist Russia with compound interest. As a security for the repayment France is to control the railways of European Russia, the Black Sea customs, the South Russian wheat, the Donetz coal and the Caucasus oil-fields. Another secret treaty is to be concluded to settle the destinies of the Frontier States. It is understood that a treaty on similar lines is being negotiated between France and Hungary at the expense of Austria and prejudicial to the British influence and interest on the Danube. That is how to safeguard and champion the cause of "little" nations. European morality!

In spite of the declarations by the Allied Premiers that there is "complete agreement" on all question, the mutual respect and regard between the Allied powers is not all that is desirable.

All hopes of an Irish reconciliation is doomed. The mulish obstinacy of the Government in refusing to comply with the universal demand for the release of the Lord Mayor of Cork, who has entered to-day into his 21st day of his hunger-strike, has driven even some of the well-known Unionists into despair and all are agreed (including the "Times") that the death of this patriot, whose only crime was that he loved his country and strived to win her liberty, will deal a death-blow to all hopes of a real union between England and Ireland. In spite of appeals from friends and foes alike the Government has not moved an inch from its decision. The King is powerless even if he desires to step in to save the martyr. If he used his prerogative—which is fisually exercised on the advice of the ministers—the Government has threatened to resign—the only alternative. The constitutional issue involved is too serious, it is said, to be tried at this juncture, when the nation is threatened with an industrial upheaval and is involved in untold complications by her drifting foreign policy. But if the Lord Mayor dies in prison the Irish situation will surely get out of hands entailing untold miseries and bloodshed.

The Belfast riots have assumed serious proportions—more or less the city is in a state of civil war. Troops are being rushed to cope with the situation. The total casualties have now reached 26 killed and 200 wounded. Carsonism is rampant. He defies the Government and the Government is helpless.

Thousands are thrown out of employment in Belfast. Looting, shooting and arson are the orders of the day.

SENSATIONAL SEIZING OF REVOLVERS AND STAMPS.

IN THE WAKE OF A DARING THEFT

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

It is understood that Mr. Armstrong, D. I. G. of Police, accompanied by Inspector Jnanendra Nath Ghose of the Munitions Board, is shortly leaving for England to bring out Charles Sutherland Waite, late Assistant Controller under the Munitions Board, who is the chief accused in the sensational case now pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the seizure of eleven revolvers and cartridges, effected on Friday last by the Calcutta Customs staff in the quartermaster's cabin under the mattress of one of the bunks of the City of Manchester.

The raiding party also seized some sheets of stamps worth about Rs. 7,000. It will be remembered that about this time last year while a quantity of stamps valued about a lakh of rupees was being transhipped from London to Madras per s. s. Maidan, the whole lot was said to have been stolen and it is suspected that Friday's seizure of stamps was a small portion of the quantity from the above lot. Further disclosures are imminent. An Australian and a Scotchman are arrested in this connection.

CAPITAL TAX IN ITALY.

CONSUL'S EXPLANATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Dr. G. Cecchi, Consul for Italy, at the request of his Government issues the following note on the nature of capital tax in Italy:—

Under this tax all property of any kind, lands, buildings, title-deeds, bonds of State loans, shares, etc., owned in Italy by Italian or foreign subjects before January 1, 1920, are liable to extra tax on capital established by a law passed on April 22, 1920. Property below 50,000 lires are exempted. In addition all foreign subjects must fill up an exact and complete statement showing their properties in Italy to be presented through the Italian consulates in the country in which they are living. The statement should be made out on a special form.

DEATH OF MILLWORKMEN'S LEADER.

Mr. Dewji Ganoo Kadam employed in Meyer Sassoon Mills at Fergusson Road, died suddenly of heart failure yesterday evening. The deceased was a prominent person at Lower Parel and held considerable influence in the working classes. He was also a well-known gymnast and several gymnasiums recognised him as their "Dada." At the time of the riot of 1918, Mr. Kadam had rendered great help in maintaining peace in the localities near Lower Parel and was instrumental in founding the Kamgar Sahya Kari Samaj. The deceased was also a prominent member of the Kamgar Hitwarddhak Sabha and heartily co-operated with that body in its social work. The late Mr. Dewji had rendered valuable services in temperance picketting work. Mr. Dewji's funeral was attended by thousands of millhands who mustered strong with their Bhajan parties to pay their last respect to their late leader. Appreciative speeches were made at Mahim cremation grounds by Mr. Bole, Secretary, Kamgar Hitwarddhak Sabha, Mr. Kadam and others.

OUR TOKIO LETTER

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

DEPRESSING BUSINESS CONDITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TOKYO, Aug. 7.

The forty-third session of the Imperial Diet—the first to be held after the last general election under the revised Suffrage Bill which doubled the number of voters—came to a close on the 28th ultimo. The members of Parliament have departed for their country homes and the Capital is once more devoid of the demonstratory meetings, condemning Premier Hara and his ministers for their failure to prevent the Nikolaievsk tragedy, for their indifference toward Universal Suffrage and for the so-called blunders of the Cabinet in the handling of the country's diplomacy.

The Government with the command of an absolute majority in the Lower House succeeded in getting the passage of all the bills necessary in the Government program. The working budget for the current fiscal year ending March 31, 1921 is as follows:—

1. Revenue	Yen 1,334,435,859
2. Expenditure	Yen 1,334,352,495
3. Excess of Revenue	Yen 83,358

The Budget contains provisions for the carrying out of the naval plan of eight battleships and eight cruisers of the latest type, and the army plan of extending aviation service, of improving arms, and of erecting forts, which compose the so-called "new national defence plan." The budget is the largest ever borne by the country.

THE NIKOLAIEVSK AFFAIR.

The cold blooded massacre of 700 Japanese—men, women and children—by the Russian Partisans at Nikolaievsk in Northern Siberia, must be fresh in the minds of the readers. To allay the indignation of the public and as a guarantee for compensation until the appearance of a legal Government in Russia, the Japanese Government has decided to occupy Nikolaievsk and Saghalien for the time being, and hundreds of carpenters, masons and other workmen have been sent there by the War Department to build winter quarters for the Japanese soldiers already stationed there. The protest of America against this action of the Japanese Government has simply created a furore in the political circles at Tokyo. The startling nature of the news flashed out here from Washington that a conference of unusual importance, bearing on the relations of the United States and Japan and indirectly on the relations of Japan and Great Britain was held there, has added fuel to the fire. Later reports have made it clear that those who took part in this conference were Mr. Bainbridge Colby, American Secretary of State; Mr. Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador to Japan, now home on leave; Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to Washington, and Sir Beilby Alston, the British Minister to China, former Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, and now in the United States on his way to London on furlough. The development of the whole situation is being watched with keen interest as the latest cablegram tells us that Sir Auckland Geddes had another long conference with Mr. Bainbridge Colby, and that Mr. K. Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, also had a long conference with Mr. Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador at Tokyo now in Washington. The Japanese press with the exception of a few jingo papers, though scenting an Anglo-American plot against the growing power of Japan, is discussing the whole question with great coolness many of them blaming their own Government for her slipshod manner of conducting the diplomatic affairs of the State. The Tokyo Nichi Nichi having its editorial of the 2nd instant with the following:—

"The defect of Japan's diplomacy lies in the fact that the authorities are excessively timid and are too considerate towards the feeling of other countries to take resolute action on their own responsibility."

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The business depression has thrown out of employment a few thousand labourers. The Police, the Municipalities, the Prefectural Governments, the Capital and Labour Co-operation Society and many other organizations whose number is legion have created special departments to cope with the situation and find out jobs for the unemployed people. The Imperial Government also is seriously considering the problem. One of the authorities in a press interview says: "the problem of unemployment is unavoidable as it is one of the inevitable consequences of the financial and industrial depression. The government, however, is giving the question much consideration and have come to the conclusion that the one way to cure this special disease is to provide work for the unemployed. This they will do in various ways.

"The repairing of the Government highways, the readjustment of the river-side, the cleaning of lands and other public works will give employment to a great many men. Fortunately the Diet passed a bill authorizing the purchase by the Government of privately owned light railways. There will be opportunities for work in conducting with these railways, their extensions, repairs and so forth."

This is what a Government of the people, by the people and for the people does for its own subjects. What a strange contrast with the Government of India! The people of India are dying of hunger while the salaries of their alien rulers are being multiplied.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

China is once more in a mass, and the news coming from the neighbouring republic is anything but satisfactory. The fighting between the two military parties of the North—the Chihli party under the guidance of Generals Chang Tso-ling, Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun, and the Anfu Club under the leadership of Marshal Tuan-Chi-jui and General Hsu Shu-cheng, known as "Little Hsu,"—has resulted in an ignoble defeat for the Anfu Club and the great Tuan has been humbled to the dust. The once powerful Anfu Club has been dissolved and its members are running for their lives to the foreign concessions. President Hsu Shih-chang has accepted the resignation of Marshal Tuan Chi jui and issued orders for the arrest and trial of a number of Anfu Club leaders including three Cabinet Ministers who are said to be hiding in the Legation quarter in Peking.

Rays of peace are being seen on the disturbed horizon of China. For the present Canton Military Government, directed as it is by General Lu Yung-ting and being simply an offshoot of the Chihli faction, recognizes the presidency of Hsu Shih-chang and is part of the League of Tuchuns, largely composed of the leaders of the Chihli party.

What the Mintang Party—the party of Tang Shao-yi, Wu Tingfang and Sun Yat-sen will do is difficult to presage.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE.

Nearly everything in the Japanese business world sank faster and deeper into depression last week. Fluctuations in staple markets were feeble and hardly any new enterprises were reported. Some lines were featured with new declines or failures, but they, too, failed to evolve any notable events.

The cotton yarn market continues to fall away after a reactionary advance and its situation is now anything but favourable. Even a recovery reported by the New York Cotton Exchange has failed to produce a reviving effect on the general feeling of the market.

Although the raw silk market has revived markedly on exporters' renewed buying, which is now developing into a big-sized transaction and is believed to be about to prove a heavy drain on the accumulated stock of old and new silks, the market is still being watched with great apprehension owing to a great fluctuation of prices during the last few weeks.

Japan's new tariff law, passed by the session of the Imperial Diet which has just closed its stormy career, is, from the point of view of the business man and manufacturer, one of the most important pieces of work that body did. Its new protective features, coupled with its measures against dumping by foreign merchants in the Japanese market, make this bill well framed to protect Japanese makers and sellers of goods against the competition of foreigners. The drastic nature of the bill leaves no loopholes for foreign manufacturers or merchants to offer their goods at unlawfully low prices, or in other words to dump them in Japan.

Foreign commerce was inactive, during the closing part of last month, both imports and exports having tapered off noticeably. The freight market underwent no noticeable change. The only remarkable event in the external business of the country was the increasing arrival of gold from overseas on the rise in the value of Yen in exchange. Beside Japanese banks, foreign exchange banks at Kobe, Yokohama and other ports brought gold from the United States and other countries. They thus indicated that import excesses in the country's trade were falling off.

NON-COOPERATION.

CEYLON OPINION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 21.

The Editor of the "Daily News" in an interview to "The Chronicle" representative approved of the Non-Cooperation idea, but was rather sceptic about the wisdom of boycotting Councils. He would wish Indians to follow the example of Ireland, seek election, but keep back from transacting business, etc. This, he opined, would prevent the unworthy from entering the Councils. He had ample confidence in Mr. Gandhi's leadership and did not fear any disaster, so long the movement was under the Mahatma's pilotage.

MR. E. NORTON.

STANDING FOR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

A Coimbatore correspondent says that Mr. Eardley Norton has expressed his desire, if elected by any constituency in Madras, to serve on the Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Madras Presidency and that he (Mr. Norton) has telegraphed to the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer, Dindigul, Madura, to enter his name on the electoral roll of Kodaikanal for the Legislative Assembly.

INDIA IN THROES OF FAMINE.

The "Prajamitra and Parsi" writes:—

The rains in India this year have proved a failure. In some places an abnormal rainfall has ruined the crop, while in some parts a miserable fall has prevented the sowings ripening into full crop. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole country stands face to face with a famine of severity to be paralleled only by that of the great famine of 1901-01. It advises, therefore, the Government and the public leaders to co-operate in the matter and to devise means to give timely succour to the masses before it is too late. The journal reminds its readers the opinion of Famine Commissions, appointed in the past, that the speedy measures of relief tend to lessen the hardships of the famine-stricken people, whereas dilatory measures, however liberal they may be, do not prove very beneficial in results.

Referring to the Bombay Presidency, the journal says that at the next Bombay Legislative Council which meets in the last week of the current month, his Excellency Sir George Lloyd should explain the Government side of the agricultural position of the Presidency and should advantageously afford an opportunity to non-official members of the Council to discuss the question threadbare and eventually to appoint a committee composed of officials and non-officials to devise practicable means to combat the menace, which will greatly ease the mind of the public.

TRIAL OF PRIVATE CHILKOTT

A MUHAJIR'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MURREE, Sept. 20.

At the trial of Private Chilkott by general court-martial to-day, Sergeant Daroga gave an account of the affray at Islamia College and Kacha Garhi stations. Constable Mohib Gul who had been identified by the witnesses as the man whom the accused attempted to arrest for travelling without ticket in his evidence denied that he was at Islamia College station on the day in question and maintained that he spent the whole day in his Thana at Burj Hari Singh. He called constable Dori Khan to corroborate his statement.

Chirag Din, Stationmaster at Islamia College station was next witness. He recognised Mohib Gul as person whom Private Chilcott was arresting, at the station.

Taza Gul a Muhajir and Habibulla's companion next gave evidence. He described how at Islamia College station he and Habibullah hearing cries emanating from the zenana carriage ran out of their compartments. They saw three British soldiers one standing in the women's compartments and two others on the platform below. Witness and Habibullah dragged down the soldier forcibly whereupon the soldiers began to throw stones at them. They retaliated and during the progress of the fight the train started and witness and Habibullah entered the zenana carriage. At Kachagarhi, witness said two of the soldiers ran towards Fort blowing a whistle. They returned with some Dogra sepoys with fixed bayonets followed by British officers carrying swords and more sepoys. They started to search the carriages. On reaching the zenana carriage, one of the soldiers pointed out the witness and Habibullah who was unarmed in any way to the Officer who ordered them to be brought out of the carriage. The soldiers pushed them out. Habibullah fell and on rising was struck on the shoulder by the officer with a point (sic).

Continuing his evidence, Taza Gul said Habibullah fell and on rising was struck on the shoulder by the officer with the point of his sword. Habibullah again fell and as he rose picked up a stone in each hand, with which he struck the officer. The latter again wounded him with his sword. The witness then averred that he was rendered unconscious by the blow of a fist on his face given by a soldier. When he recovered his senses, he was dragged to where Habibullah lay dead.

In the cross-examination he reaffirmed that the officer had drawn a sword in his hand when he came from the Fort. He added that with the soldier at the Islamia College station, were some 10 to 12 Dogras.

Ghulam Hyder Khan of Peshawar City, next witness, said he was travelling in the train to Jamrud. At the Islamia College station, he heard loud shrieks and saw them came from the zenana carriage. He later contradicted this statement by saying that two Europeans were being removed from the zenana carriage by the two Muhajirins.

Counsel for defence drew attention of the Court to the very material discrepancies between evidence of this witness and a former statement alleged to have been made by him and expressed intention to call the person who recorded the previous statement to testify to its correctness.

After the engine driver and political Tehsildar had given their evidence the Court adjourned till Monday.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CLOSED.

(Associated Press.)

MURREE, Sept. 20.

At the trial of Private Chilkott, to-day, the hearing of prosecution evidence was concluded.

Havildar Barkatulla stated Lieut. Hewitt carried no sword, when he went to the station from the Fort.

Sepoy Muhammad Ghuffar, 2/95th Infantry, stated he was one of 25 to 30 sepoys taken to the station by Adjutant of his regiment and identified accused as one of the two soldiers at whom two Pathans were throwing stones on the station platform. Witness admitted having fired twice at Habibullah.

Captain Mayo, Adjutant, 2/95th Infantry, denied he had taken a party of sepoys to the station as alleged by Sepoy Muhammad Ghuffar. He was collecting reinforcements in the Fort.

Lieut. Munro, who was in command of the detachment of 2/95th Infantry at Kacha Garhi Fort, stated as new Hammian towards the end of the train fighting with the accused, who had a rifle and bayonet Habibullah seemed to be trying to seize the rifle. He broke away and started to throw bricks at the accused and the crowd on the edge of which were some sepoys. One of these levelled his rifle and witness shouted "don't fire." He heard some shots in spite of his order and attempted to keep the sepoys back. He then saw Habibullah lying on the ground outside the crowd. Witness stated he had collected only six fired cartridge cases, after the occurrence of which three had been fired previous night by sentries at the Fort.

Jamadar Mutammad Shafi stated he inspected the rifle after the disturbance and found only those of Sepoys Muhammad Ghuffar and Alla Mehrban had been fired from. He did not remember whether any rounds had been fired by sentries during the preceding night.

Captain Bose, I.M.S., [illegible] the head of Lieut. [illegible]. The officer remained [illegible] 12 days.

This concluded the case for the prosecution. The Court adjourned till Wednesday.

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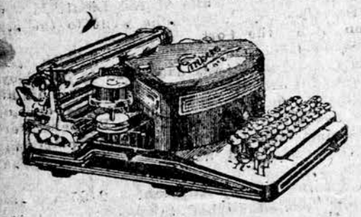

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KUCHI MEMON BILL.

MR. JAFFER'S REMARKS.

On 16th September last in moving that the Select Committee's Report on the Cutchi Memons Bill be taken into consideration, the Hon. K. B. E. H. Jaffer, in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, said: "It is necessary that I should briefly explain the change it has undergone in its passage through the Committee. I must admit at once that the change in the Bill is a radical one. As it originally stood, the Bill sought to apply the Mohammedan Law of Succession and inheritance to all Cutchi Memons who are to-day governed by Hindu Law in that connection, thanks to the unfortunate rulings of the Bombay High Court. The Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee, requires a Cutchi Memon who desires that the Mohammedan Law of succession and inheritance should be applied to him, his children and their descendants, to make a declaration that he wants to avail himself of the new law in order to satisfy his desire. To be frank, I wish the basis of the Bill had remained unaltered and that in view of the unanimity of feeling among the members of the Cutchi Memon community, and of the fact of their being orthodox Mohammedans, Mohammedan Law had been made applicable to in the matter of inheritance and succession. Failing this, I should have preferred to see the responsibility of making a declaration in favour of Hindu Law thrown upon the shoulders of those who desire to be governed by that law instead of the Mohammedan Law. But perceiving, that only two alternative courses were presented to me, viz. to accept the principle now embodied in the altered bill or to have no Bill at all and postpone the whole thing indefinitely. I preferred the former alternative and the result is before the Council. The Bill emancipates Cutchi Memons who do not wish to be tied down to Hindu customs which are repugnant to Mohammedan Law and gives them an opportunity to secure what they want.

It is needless for me to make further remarks and I move that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

The following is a report of the speech by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer on the motion that the Cutchi Memons Bill be passed, on the 16th September, 1920.

My Lord,

I must accord my cordial thanks to the Government of India and particularly to the Home Member and the Law Member for the assistance they have rendered me in carrying this measure through the Council. It had long been the ardent wish of my heart to secure for the Cutchi Memons an enactment by which the anomaly of this being governed by Hindu Law of succession and inheritance would be removed. From the history of this question with which the members of this Council have now become familiar, it will have been sure how the path of the reform of the law had been beset with difficulties and how the efforts made in the past had been frustrated by peculiar obstacles. Even now the position created by the Bill passed by the Council is not satisfactory, and I do not regard it as the last word in legislation on the question. But the consolation which has reconciled me to the present is that my attitude and the attitude of my community has come to be generally appreciated and the importance of the measure has been widely recognised. I am in hopes that the prevailing complete unanimity among Cutchi Memons and a better understanding of their desire will render possible in the near future, the completion of this work, the beginnings of which are represented by the Bill just passed. I am deeply indebted to my friend the Hon. Mr. C. A. Kincaid for the willing and valuable help I received from him in the elucidation of the complex judicial pronouncements on the questions involved and I am equally thankful to Mr. Haji Abdul Razak Haji Haroon Nakhooda and other friends of Bombay for the support given to me. The task, on which I had set my heart of giving to Cutchi Memons, Mohammedan Law by which alone they ought to be governed in such matters as succession and inheritance, could have been rendered ten times more difficult if not impossible if it had not been facilitated by the co-operation received from all sides and it is my pleasant duty to express my sense of gratitude for the help which has been extended to me.

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REQUISITIONS TO MADRAS COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

In view of the fact that the office-bearers of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee who have tendered their resignations have been given time to reconsider their decision, five members of the Executive Committee have sent a requisition to the President to convene a meeting of the Executive Committee to make arrangements for a vigorous campaign to carry out the resolutions of the Special Congress having regard to the short time at their disposal.

CHRISTIANS AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

The following letter appears in "The Independent":

Sir,—I have this day abandoned my practise as an Advocate as I am fully in sympathy with the "Non-Cooperation" movement.

I am a Punjabee, a Barrister-at-Law by profession, and a Christian by religion, and it is impossible for me to cooperate any longer with a Government that orders my countrymen to crawl on all fours and then requires me to pay taxes to enable to live in the lap of the perpetrators of such fiendish acts as were committed in the Punjab in the name of Martial Law.

It is easier for me not to cooperate with a Government which is Christian mere name and whose actions are as far removed from the teaching of the Divine Master as is the antipodes from us. During the last few days I casually have been hearing observations here and there that it is only some briefless practitioners that are likely to join in the "Non-Cooperation" movement, I therefore, wish to state that this year I was assessed to income-tax in the sum of Rs. 305-1-0.

I have considered it all the more incumbent on me to join this propaganda as I think that the Indian Christians must share the burden of sacrifice with their Hindu and Muslim countrymen.—Yours, etc.,

H. P. DOUGLAS.

Sitapur, Sept. 16, 1920.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, President-elect, All-India Postal and R.M.S. Conference arrived at Delhi on Tuesday morning. He was accorded a hearty reception at the railway station by a large number of postal officials.

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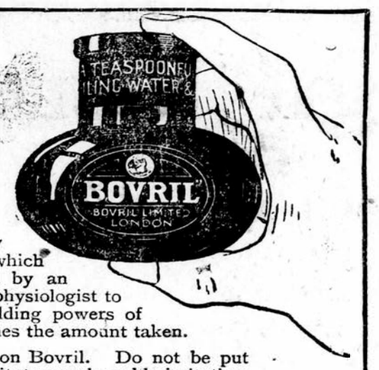

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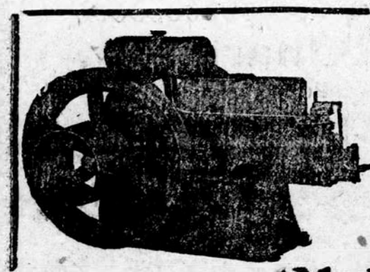

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"MARATHAS AND ALLIED CASTES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—In your issues of 23rd June and 31st August last you published a query by a Maratha Correspondent and a note on the subject of Marathas and allied castes with special reference to Devlis and Bhavins. It is a great pity in these days of enlightenment your paper, so well-known for its democratic ideals, should have come forward to discuss such questions. I do not think you are right in finding fault with Government for its all comprehensive interpretation of the term "Maratha."

In the old days when dedication of girls was not penalised by our criminal law, we heard of several instances of superstitious Marathas, Bhandaris and other Marathi speaking backward castes, if they failed to get any offspring taking vows and dedicating their first born to some Hindu deity. If this child happened to be a boy he became a "Vakhya" and if a girl a "Murli." Originally these children so dedicated to Gods led a very virtuous life by spending their time in the worship of the Gods. The girls so dedicated, and commonly known as devdasie, bhavins or murlis like the vestal virgins of the ancients and the nuns of the Roman Catholic Church spent a chaste life of celibacy. As times advanced this institution degenerated either on account of the lax morals of the priestly classes or the licentious habits of the devotees who frequented these places of worship. Though cohabitation with such girls popularly known as "brides of the Gods" was regarded as a great sacrilege there were many instances of seduction, and the progeny of such illicit connections gave origin to the caste of Devlis, etc.. Notwithstanding the persecutions of the higher castes many descended from these castes have distinguished themselves in Maharashtra as ministers of Native State, Government servants, doctors, educationists, lawyers and engineers. Not a few among them are noted for bravery and have given their lives on the battle fields. The last Census Report of 1911, edited by Messrs. Mead and Macregor Vol. VII Part I page 237 says that "In religious ceremonies and food the Devlis and Bhavins follow the Marathas . . . . . Some Marathas eat food cooked by Devlis and Bhavins . . . . . The caste is recruited chiefly from women of two castes viz: Marathas and Bhandaris." In the face of such an authoritative statement will it be fair to exclude the Devlis etc., from the Maratha allied castes? In these circumstances can we rightly question the action of Bombay Government for including them among the backward castes who have the special concession of the reservation of seats?

Our ancient Hindu Legislators like Yajnavalka have shown a remarkably liberal spirit when dealing with the Hindu backward communities in the matter of inheritance. Our British law Courts recognise the status of "dasiputras" (illegitimate sons) among backward castes, and not only permit them to succeed to their father's estate jointly and form a coparcenary but that upon the death of the legitimate sons the "dasiputras" take the whole by survivorship. When our ancient legislators have laid down such broad, liberal, and equitable principles in dealing with the important question of inheritance, would it not be uncharitable to deny the deserving among the Devlis, etc., the right and privilege of reserved seats for the backward communities? In these democratic times is it not unamiable for some Marathas and their friends to raise such distinctions and exhibit their narrow-mindedness?

I think the educated and the most sensible among the Marathas and the allied castes will rather look to the merit of the candidate than his origin when according their votes.

Dear Editor, when holding the brief for Marathas in your note of 31st ultimo you have not dealt fairly with the "allied castes." You are mistaken if you think that it was the Marathas alone who distinguished themselves in the last war. There were numberless soldiers from the allied castes, who equally distinguished themselves and were included among the one generic term "Marathas" and had not the chance of their castes being specifically mentioned. Such was far from being the case with Sikhs which included no one except those who professed "Sikhism." The term Maratha was applied to all soldiers whether Marathas or belonging to the allied castes.

I think it is selfish on the part of a few Marathas to come forward and claim all the privileges for themselves and take advantage of an ambiguity in the use of the term "Maratha" by the Reforms Committee. It is very hard now-a-days to define who is a Maratha? There are Marathas and Marathas. Many a Kadoo, Kharchi and Lekavla belonging to illegetimate origin call themselves Marathas. The Census report mentions about instance of Lekowles in course of time marrying into the main body of the Maratha caste. The truly noble Maratha does not carp at such things but looks to the merit of the persons and not to the accidental circumstance of his origin.

The French Poet and Philosopher Voltaire has said:—

"Men are equal all
From virtue only true distinction springs.
And not from birth: there are exalted spirits.
Who claim respect and honour from themselves.
And not their ancestors."

Will not his Highness the Maharaja Chatrapati of Kolhapur who is the recognised leader of Marathas a believer in universal brotherhood and an emancipator of the depressed classes come forward and put a stop to the present unseemly agitation started by some Marathas against the allied castes and pronounce his opinion on the subject?—Yours etc.,

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